The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE N, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated

Issued Weekly, every Friday ing, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To su ers out of the county the terms are strictly in nce.

No paper discontinued exce he option of the publishers, until all arreara e paid, but long continued credits will not be

All papers sent out of the State stant post offices must be paid for in advance a responsible person in Columbia county es to pay the subscription due on demand.

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The Jobbing Department of the IAN is very complete, and our Job Printing w pare favorably with that of the large cities. rk done on short notice, neatly and at moder es.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII, NO 1
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVII, NO 45

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Member of the Ame n Attorneys' As tion.
Collections made in any art of America.
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Strict attention given to heating by steam.
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To call, inspect and compare our large and complete stock of
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Before purchasing.
HANDSOME PRESENTS
To every Purchaser.
No trouble to show goods.

Every person purchasing of us will receive a numbered ticket, entitling them to a chance in any of the handsome prizes which can now be seen in our windows. Prizes to be awarded on Christmas day. Call and see these prizes and tell your neighbors about them.

Don't forget the place.

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(Continued from last week.)
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It is a fact not generally known that the James Boss' Gold Watch Cases really contain more pure gold than many "solid" gold cases The demand for these watch cases has led to the manufacture of a very poor grade of solid gold watch cases—low in quality, and deficient in quantity. These cases are made from 4½ to 10 karats, and a 5 or 6 karat case is often sold for 12 or 14 karats. It is NOT economy to buy a watch case so poor in quality that it will soon lose its color, or one so soft that it will lose its shape and fail to shut tight, thus letting in dust and damaging the works, or one so thin that a slight blow will break the crystal, and perhaps the movement. It IS economy to buy a James Boss' Gold Watch Case, in which NONE of these things ever occur. This watch case is not an experiment—it has been made nearly thirty years.

HAZLETON, PA., Oct. 24, 1882.
I sold two James Boss' Gold Watch Cases thirty years ago, when they first came out, and they are in good condition yet. One of them is carried by a carpenter, Mr. L. W. Drake, of Hazleton, and only shows the wear in one or two places; the other by Mr. Bowman, of Cunningham, Pa.; and I can produce one or both of these cases at any time.
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(To be Continued.)

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The attention of those intersted in this subject, and those ho have met with dissatisfacon in purchasing many of the -called high grade watches of e day, is directed to the names the following first-class makers whom we are special agents: H. R. Ekegren, Louis Auders and Vacheron & Constantin, Geneva, who are everywhere ognized as the leading makers Europe.

ur assortment embraces all varieties of Repeaters. Cal rs, Chronographs, Split Sec and Plain Timers, marked rices as low, if not lower, is frequently demanded for or watches. Correspondvery respectfully solicited.
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We have them in all grades, from the plainest—low in price —to the finest.

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Sept 7

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NEVER FAILS.
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"You claim too much for SAMARITAN NERVINE," says a skeptic. "How can one medicine be a specific for Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœ, or Seminal Weakness, and fifty other complaints?" We claim it a specific, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein referred to. It's known world wide as

THE GREAT
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It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. $1.50. Sold by all Druggists. The DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

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Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, or Eruptions, or in the form of Rheumatism, or Organic Diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

As well expect life without air as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA.
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES.
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
Orders will receive promp tattention

SELECT STORY.

THE MAN ON THE LEFT.

"The gentleman on the left, Kate—do you know him? He has looked frequently toward you."

"Has he?"

"Who is it?"

"I cannot tell. I have not seen him."

"Suppose you look?"

"I prefer not. I came to see the play. Is not Helen Fanchet superb?"

"So, so. I wish you would tell me who that gentleman on the left is. I am sure he knows you, and he is strikingly handsome."

"At present the stage interests me. Besides, if men are rude enough to stare at strangers there is no occasion for us to imitate them."

"Your ladyship has no curiosity?"

"Not any; I exhausted it some time ago."

Her ladyship was not telling the truth: she was intensely curious, but it pleased her at that time to pique the Honorable Selina Dorset. The strange sympathy that makes us instantly conscious of a familiar glance, even in a crowded building, had solicited her regard just as Selina had advised her of it. If she had not been asked to look toward her left she would probably have done so; as it was, she resolutely avoided any movement in that direction.

The play finished in a tumult of applause. Lady Kate Talbot forgot everything in her excitement, and she stood up flushed and trembling, she inadvertently turned toward the left. Instantly she recognized a presence with which she ought to have been familiar enough.

The gentleman bowed with an extreme respect. Lady Kate acknowledged the courtesy in a manner too full of astonishment to be altogether gracious, and the elaborate politeness of the recognition was not softened by any glance implying a more tender intimacy than that of mere acquaintance.

My lady was silent all the way home, and for some reason Selina was not disposed to interrupt her reverie. It did not seem to be an unpleasant one. Kate's face had a bright flush on it, and her eyes had in them a light—a light that resembled what Selina would have called hope and love, if my lady had not been already married, and her destiny apparently settled.

"Selina, when you have got rid of all that lace and satin, come to my room; I have something to say to you."

Selina nodded pleasantly. She was sure it concerned the gentleman on the left. She had no love affairs of her own on hand or heart at present, and, being neither literary nor charitable, her time went heavily onward. A little bit of romance, especially if connected with the cold or proper Lady Talbot, would be of all things the most interesting.

She was speedily unrobed, and, with her long blonde hair hanging loosely over her pretty dressing gown, she sought my lady's room. Lady Talbot sat in a dream-like stillness, looking into the bright blaze on the hearth. She scarcely stirred as Selina took a large chair beside her, and scarcely smiled when she lifted one of her loosened curls and said: "What exquisite hair you have, Kate! True golden."

"Yes, it is beautiful. I know that, of course."

"Of what are you thinking so intently?"

"Of the gentleman on our left tonight."

"Ah, who is he? He seemed to know you?"

He ought to know me much better than he does. He is my husband, Lord Richard Talbot."

"Kate!"

"It is true."

"I thought he was in Africa or Asia, or Europe, or somewhere at the end of the world."

"He is now in England, it seems. I suppose he just arrived. I have not seen him before."

"Where is he staying, then?"

"I presume in the left wing of this mansion. I notice there are more lights than usual in it to-night. His apartments are there."

"Now, Kate, do tell me all, dear. You know I love a romantic love affair, and I am sure this is one."

"You were never more mistaken, Selina. There is no love at all in the affair. That is the secret of the whole position. I thought that as you were staying here this week, and might probably see or meet my lord, it was better to make all clear to you. People are apt to associate wrong with things they do not understand."

"To be sure, dear. I suppose Lord Richard and you have had a little dis agreement Now, if I could only do anything toward a reconciliation, I should be so happy, you know."

"No, Selina, there has been no quarrel, and you can do nothing at all between us. I don't want you to try. Just be kind enough to ignore the whole circumstances. Lord Richard and I understood each other nearly four years ago."

"But it is not four years since you married?"

"Just four years—yesterday."

"And my lord has been away—"

"Three years, eight months and eighteen days, so far as I know."

"Well, that is a most extraordinary thing, and very, very sad, I must say."

"It might easily have been much sadder. I am going to tell you the exact truth, and I rely upon your honor and discretion to keep the secret inviolable."

"My dear Kate, I would not name it for the world."

"Listen, then. One night when I was scarcely 17 years old, my father sent for me to his study. I had known for months that he was dying. He was the only creature that I had to love, and I loved him very tenderly. I must mention this also, for it partly explains my conduct that the idea of disobeying him in anything had never presented itself to me as a possibility. This night I found him with his lifelong friend, the late Lord Talbot, and the present Lord, my husband. I was a shy, shrinking girl, without any knowledge of dress or society, and very timid and embarrassed in my manners. Then my father told me that it was necessary for the good of both houses that Richard and I should marry; that Richard had consented, and that I must meet a few friends in our private chapel at 7 o'clock in the morning a week later. Of course, these things were told me in a very gentle manner, and my dear father, with many loving kisses, begged me as a last favor to him to make no objection."

"And what did Lord Richard say?"

"I glanced up at him. He stood near a window looking out over our fine old park, and when he felt my glance he colored deeply and bowed. Lord Talbot said, rather angrily, 'Richard, Miss Esher waits for you to speak.' Then Lord Richard turned toward me and said something, but in such a low voice that I did not catch its meaning. 'My son says you do him a great honor—and pleasure,' exclaimed Lord Talbot, and kissed me and led me toward the unwilling bridegroom."

"Of course I ought to have hated him, Selina, but I did not. On the contrary, I fell desperately in love with him. Perhaps it would have been far better for me if I had not. Richard read my heart in my face, and despised his easy conquest. As for me, I suffered in that weak and tortured suspense of a timid school girl in love. I dressed myself in the best of my plain, unbecoming childish toilet, and watched wearily every day for a visit from my promised husband; but I saw no more of him until our wedding morning. By this time some very rich clothing had arrived for me, and also a London maid, and I think even then my appearance was fair enough to have somewhat conciliated Richard Talbot. But he scarcely looked at me. The cermony was scrupulously and coldly performed, my father, aunt and governess being present on my side, and on Richard's his father and his three maiden sisters.

"I never saw my father alive again; he died the following week, and the mockery of our wedding festivities at Talbot Castle was suspended at once in deference to my grief. Then he came to London, and my lord selected for his own use the left wing of the house, and politely placed at my disposal all the remaining apartments. I considered this an intimation that I was not expected to intrude upon his quarters, and I scrupulously avoided every approach to them. I knew from the first that all attempts to win him would be useless, and indeed I felt too sorrowful and humiliated to try. During the few weeks that we remained under the same roof we seldom met, and I am afraid I did not make these rare interviews at all pleasant. I felt wronged and miserable, and my wan face and heavy eyes were only a reproach to him."

"Oh, what a monster, Kate!"

"Not quite that, Selina. There were many excuses for him. One day I saw a paragraph in the *Times* saying that Lord Richard Talbot intended to accompany a scientific exploring party whose destination was Central Asia. I instantly sent and asked my husband for an interview. I had intended dressing myself with care for the meeting and making one last effort to win the kindly regard, at least, of one whom I could not help loving. But some unfortunate fatality always attended our meeting, and I never could do myself justice in his presnce. He answered my request at once. I suppose he did so out of respect and kindness; but the consequence was he found me in an unbecoming dishabille, and with my face and eyes red and swollen with weeping.

"I felt mortified at a prompt attention so malapropos, and my manner, instead of being winning and conciliating, was cold, unprepossessing. I I did not rise from the sofa on which I had been sobbing, and he made no attempt to sit down beside me or to comfort me.

"I pointed to the paragraph and asked if it was true.

"'Yes, Lady Talbot,' he said, a little sadly and proudly; 'I shall relieve you of my presence in a few days. I intended Writwell to call on you to-day with a draft of the provisions I have made for your comfort.'

"I could make no answer. I had thought of a good many things to say, but now in his presence I was almost fretful and dumb. He looked at me almost with pity, and said in a low voice: 'Kate, we have both been sacrificed to a necessity involving many besides ourselves. I am trying to make what reparation is possible. I shall leave you unrestricted use of three-fourths of my income. I desire you to make your life as gay and pleasant as you possibly can. I have no fear for the honor of our name in your hands, and I trust that and all else to you without a doubt. If you would try and learn to make some excuse for my position, I shall be grateful. Perhaps, when you are not in constant fear of meeting me, this lesson may not be so hard.'

"And I could not say a word in reply. I just lay sobbing like a child among the cushions. Then he lifted my hand and kissed it, and I knew he was gone."

"'And now, Kate, that you have become the most brilliant woman in England, what do you intend to do?"

"Who knows? I have such a contrary streak in my nature. I always do the thing I do not want to do."

Certainly it seemed like it, for, in spite of her confession, when Lord Talbot sent the next morning to request an interview, Kate regretted that she had a prior engagement, but hoped to meet Lord Talbot at the Duchess Clifford's that night.

My lord bit his lips angrilly, but, nevertheless, he had been so struck with his wife's brilliant beauty that he determined to keep the engagement.

She did not meet him with sobs this time. The centre of an admiring throng, she spoke to him with an ease and nonchalance that would have indicated to a stranger the most usual and commonplace of acquaintanceships. He tried to draw her into a confidential mood, but she said, smilingly: "My Lord, the world supposes us to have already congratulated each other; we need not undeceive it."

He was dreadfully piqued, and the pique kept the cause of it continually in his mind. Indeed, unless he left London, he could hardly avoid constant meetings which were constant aggravations. My lady went everywhere. Her beauty, her wealth, her splendid toilets, her fine manners were the universal theme. He had to endure extravagant comments on them. Friends told him that Lady Talbot had never been so brilliant and so bewitching as since his return. He was congratulated on his influence over her.

In the meantime she kept strickly at the distance he himself had arranged four years ago. It was evident that if he approached any nearer his beautiful but long neglected wife, he must humble himself to do so. Why should he not? In Lord Talbot's mind the reason against it had dwindled down to one. It was his valet. This man had known all his master's matrimonial troubles, and in his own way had sympathized with them. He was bitterly averse to Lord Talbot's making any concessions to my lady. One night, however, he received a profound shock.

"Simmons," said Lord Talbot, very decidedly, "go and ask Lady Talbot if she will do me the honor to receive a visit from me."

My lady would be delighted. She was in an exquisite costume, and condescended to exhibit for his pleasure all her most bewildering moods. It was with great reluctance he left her after a two hours' visit. The next night he stayed still longer. My lady had no other engagements, and he quite forgot the one he had made to be present at the Marquis of Stairs' wine party.

The following week my lady received every morning a basket of wonderful flowers, and a little note with them containing a hope that she was in good health.

One morning she was compelled to say that she was not very well, and Lord Talbot was so concerned that he sent Simmons to ask if he might be permitted to eat breakfast with her. My lady was graciously willing, and Lord Richard was quite excited by the permission. He changed his morning gown and cravat several times, quite regardless of Simmons' peculiar face, and, with many misgivings as to his appearance, sat down opposite the lovely little lady in pale blue satin and cashmere and white lace.

It was a charming breakfast, and during it the infatuated husband could not help saying a great many sweet and flattering things. Kate parried them very prettily. "It is well," she said, "that no one hears us. If we were not married they would think we were making love."

"And if we are married, Kate, why not make love now, dear?" We had no opportunity before we were married."

"Ah, Richard, in fashionable life we should make ourselves ridiculous. Every one says our behavior is irreproachable. I should have dearly liked it when only a shy, awkward country girl; but now, my lord, we would be laughed at."

"Then, Kate, let us be laughed at. I, for one, am longing for it—dying for it. If time should run back and fetch the age of gold, why not love? Let us go back four whole years and a half. Will you, Kate—dearest and sweetest Kate?"

"We should have to run away to the country, Richard, and, now I think of it, I have not been to Esher since we—were—married, love."

When such a conversation as this was prolonged for five hours, it was little wondered that my lord's valet and my lady's maid received orders to pack valises and trunks, or that next day Esher Hall was in a happy tumult of preparation. Love comes better late than never, and Lady Kate always told herself that she never could have been so happy in those sweet old gardens with her lover as she was with her husband. Probably they were both as perfectly satisfied as it is possible for human love to be; for, greatly to the amusement of the fashionable world, they not only spent the whole summer alone in their country home, but actually, when they came back to London, had the courage to appear in the very height of the season in the same box at the opera.

"Really, Kate," said Miss Selina, "I never was so astonished. This gentleman on your left—"

"Is always at my right now, dear. He will never be in the oppcsition again."

"How delightful!"

"For us? Oh, yes. Charming.

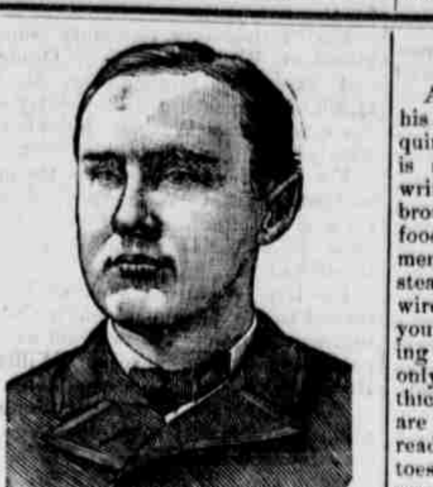
One Idea Men.

Men are so absorbed in the pursuit of wealth or pleasure that they have no time to read anything thoughtfully. The number of lawyers who know nothing but law, of doctors who know nothing but medicine, of business men whose information is confined to their "line," and of active men in other avocations whose knowledge outside thereof is small and scrappy, is surprisingly large. The newspaper is an educator to many, and it supplies deficiencies of training as well as it supplements more thorough knowledge. But to be and to do this it should be more thoroughly read. The most of our active men need to widen their horizons and enlarge the peekholes through which they look at the universe. The newspaper will enable them to do this, but they must make a better use of it.—*Boston Herald.*

The Great Monument.

Colonel Thomas L. Casey, United States engineer in charge of the construction of the Washington monument report that seventy feet were added to the obelisk during the past season bringing its top to the level of four hundred and ten feet above the floor. Material has been secured for carrying the iron frame work to the height of 500 feet. Also material for completing the granite backing of the height of 452 feet. The total pressure on the bed of the foundation is now 78,060 tons, nearly ninety-seven per centum of the entire weight to be placed upon it. The work is carried forward satisfactorily, and it is expected that the walls and roof will be finished by the close of the working season of 1884. The total expenditures during the year were $130,042, and the balance of $153,275 will be sufficient to complete the shaft and roof, the interior staircase and platforms, masonry, the paving of the floor and the passenger elevator.

"Where do you suppose that man is driving?" inquired an Austin gentleman, pointing to a flashily-dressed fellow behind a stylish team. "Into bankruptcy," was the quick reply of a bystander.



GEORGE A. POST.

The Youngest Member of the Forty-eighth Congress, and Youngest man ever elected to the National Legislature.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

We here present the readers of the COLUMBIAN with an excellent likeness of the youngest member of the present Congress, and the youngest man ever elected to our National Legislature.

Geo. A Post, of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, enjoys this distinguished honor, representing the 15th District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. Mr. Post is only twenty-nine years of age, of fine physical proportions, a smooth face strongly marked with more than ordinary character for one of his years, and is one of the most popular and promising young men of his State.

Mr. Post was born in Cuba, N. Y., September 1, 1854, removing at the age of seven years to Owego, in that State, where he resided until 1873, receiving his education in the Owego Academy, and the Oswego Normal School. He then removed to Susquehanna, Pa., shortly after entering the service of the Erie Railway, in which he was soon promoted to a position of responsibility. He was elected Mayor of Susquehanna when only twenty-two years of age, which position he filled with distinguished ability.

Mr. Post, while in the railway service, and during his mayorship, improved his evening hours by reading law, and so naturally apt was he in mastering the intricacies of Blackstone, that in a few years he was admitted to the bar. The politicians of northern Pennsylvania began to see that Mr. Post had won a standing on the tidal wave of public popularity that would elect him to Congress as a democrat in the 15th District, which in the previous Congressional election had given a republican majority of 4,621. Consequently he was placed in nomination last fall by the democrats, and elected by a plurality of 2,454 votes over the Hon. C. C. Jadwin (Ind. Rep.), whose term expired with the Forty-Seventh Congress. This great victory by a young man of only twenty-nine years of age over a gentleman who had served acceptably in Congress, and who in age is many years his senior, is the greatest encomium that an appreciative constituency could bestow on the character and ability of Mr. Post.

OTHER HONORS.

Mr. Post is prominent in other than political honors. He is a leading member of the Knights of Honor, having been Grand Director (executive head) of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for three years, and the representative from his State to the Supreme Lodge of the United States for four years, and in 1880 was one of the Presidential electors from Pennsylvania. He is one of the owners of the *Montrose Democrat*, the organ of the democracy in his district, and has been an active campaign orator almost from boyhood up.

Mr. Post is married, and has already become one of the most popular members of Congress now in Washington. He is very unassuming, and impresses the student of human nature as a "coming man" in our national affairs.

A Spicy Reporter.

"You must throw a little spice into your writing, said the city editor to a new reporter. "Facts are all very well and make an admirable foundation, but there must be some elaboration. A bare bonnet without trimmings would be an unsightly affair."

"Why, I have thrown spice into this article," the reporter replied.

"Where is the spice?"

"I say spice, because I have handled the subject gingerly."

"My collegiate friend," said the city editor, "you are too smart to be a reporter. Go on away and lecture for seventy-five dollars per night. Advertise yourself with colored pictures and call yourself a great paragrapher. The public is hungry for you."

"You seem to be interested in my welfare."

"I am, for I believe the public would kill you the first night."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

Some of the Presbyterian ministers in their local positions have been criticizing the hymns of Moody and Sankey in a somewhat hypercritical spirit. One of the preachers said that those hymns made him "spiritually sick" and he had taken pains to "run them out" of his church. We do not see any reason assigned for this fault finding. Whether the music in these hymns do not come up to the ministerial standard of harmony, or whether the sentiment of the words is objectionable, we cannot ascertain. But the truth is, that no one source of Christian activity has been more fertile during the last eight or ten years in producing converts than the hymns with which Sankey's name has become identified. To a cultivated mind many of them are undoubtedly trashy, both as regards music and sentiment, and yet no one can have failed to observe the wonderful effect they have had upon the feelings of the masses in turning them to religious aspirations.

Lots of business men have involuntarily adapted themselves to the present weather. The days are short and so are they.

The Ideal Beefsteak.

Any one can cook a beefsteak—in his mind. As a matter of fact, it requires an artist to do it, and this view is shared by a correspondent who writes: "A member of my family has brought the cooking of this article of food to perfection. The first requirement is not so much a tender and juicy steak, but a glowing bed of coals, a wire gridiron—a double one so that you can turn the steak without touching it. The steak should be pounded only in extreme cases, when it is too thick. Attempt nothing else when you are cooking steak, and have everything ready for the table, the roasted potatoes and vegetables all being in their respective dishes in the oven, with doors left open a little way. From ten minutes upwards is needed to cook steak. The time must depend upon the size, and you can easily tell by the color of the gravy, which runs from the steak when gently pressed with a knife, as to its condition. If the master of the house likes it 'rare done,' when there is a suspicious brown gravy with the red, it will be safe to infer that it is done enough for him. If the next stage is the favorite one remove the steak the instant the steak is of a light brown. Remove it to a platter, pepper and salt it to your taste, put on small lumps of butter and then for two brief moments cover it with a hot plate, the two moments being sufficient to carry it to the table. One absolutely essential factor in the preparation of good beefsteak is that it must be served at once. If you can impress it on your cook that he is not to let the steak stand and steam while he is doing other things, you will be likely to receive your reward for so doing."

Cheating in High Life.

[Washington Cor. Chicago News.]

There must have been a lively scene at ex-Minister Schenck's home not long ago, if the testimony of those present can be trusted. A noted colonel in the United States army, a friend of many high in power, who has had pet assignments for several years, was dismissed from the house for cheating at cards. There was a gathering of men at Schenck's upon the evening of the scandal for the purpose of playing poker. They play for very heavy stakes at Schenck's. The players are supposed to be gentlemen, and the game is not played always with the same care as would be exercised by professional gamblers. During the evening in question the players around the table would announce their hands upon the call without showing their cards, tossing them on the table face downwards. The colonel won oftener than any one else, and had made several hundred dollars.

Towards the close of the evening there were $800 on the table. Hands were called. The highest hand in the call was "three queens." At this the colonel threw down his cards negligently as he said, "I have a straight flush," and began to rake in the money. "Hold on!" said the holder of the three queens, you may have made some mistake; let us look at your cards,' and before they could be swept into the pile, the three-queens man picked up the colonel's hand. There was not in in it a single card of the hand declared. There was no possibility for any mistake. At once there arose a perfect howl of contempt and anger. The noble colonel was bounced out of the house and very soon after he was ordered out west, although Rutherford B. Hayes tried to save him from being sent away from Washington.

Laughable Pulpit Lapses.

[New York News.]

Many laughable lapses have occurred in the pulpit. Naturally, most of these have resulted not from ignorance, but from that tendency to slips which no one can at all times avoid. The wonderful number of "clerical errors" which are current, arises, probably, from the fact that the opportunities of hearing them are more frequent than in the case of political or other speakers. A few Sundays ago, in a church which had recently been repaired, a venerable clergyman prayed "that this building may stand eternally for many generations to come." Another reverend gentleman wound up a glowing peroration with: "Oh! my brethren, the bridge was gulfed—ah—that is, the gulf was bridged!"—the prosaic, hurried tones of the explanation completely robbing the climax of its intended effect. Again, a clergymen solemnly enunciated the following pregnant truth: "If these men had been born Hottentots they'd have been Hottentots still."

There is a story told of a minister who referred in his sermon to the "Sarisees and Fadducees;" and in the course of an announcement as to a certain meeting "held in the hall," he misplaced the vowels in the first and last words. At a clerical gathering in a certain town in Nova Scotia, an aged brother rose and remarked: "We are all acquainted with the Scriptural injunction—this day every man is expected to do his duty." As the meeting dispersed, one of the clergymen spoke to the reverend lapse-maker, and informed him the quotation was from Shakespeare. "Shakespeare!" replied the old minister; "that can't be, for I've never read Shakespeare."

White House Wear and Tear.

Many people wonder why it costs so much to keep the executive mansion in good order, says a Washington letter. Colonel Rockwell says the "wear and tear" of the furniture exceeds that of any hotel in the country. The "dear public," to the average of 500 a day, insist upon seeing the White House. They must tread upon the carpets and rest themselves in the tempting chairs. They must examine, with their eyes and fingers, all the upholstery and drapery. When it is remembered that this is repeated every day in the year it will cease to be a matter of wonder that the wear is so rapid. Of course, the people of this country would live and die just as happy if they were excluded from the White House, but what a tempest of indignation such a high-handed measure would provoke! Those things were paid for by the people and the people are going to see them. All that can be done is to let the people wear 'em out and then they can pay for more.

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 4, 1884.

The Philadelphia *Times* endorses the Ohio Democratic Tariff plank and believes that any party that inserts it in their platform this year will elect a President.

A telegram from Centralia dated December 28th, says that two unknown men were found dead in a barn at Numidia the night before. The supposition is that they froze to death.

Colonel McClure's effort to start a presidential boom for General Grant has fallen flat. It didn't seem to make any impression whatever on the republican King makers Try again Colonel. Hope you may have better luck next time.

Now we know why President Arthur delayed the pardon of Sergeant Mason so long. It was to create sympathy for the convict so that he could make a fortune by exhibiting himself. Mason has signed a contract to appear at a Philadelphia museum, at $200 a week, and is billed as a "famous hero." Betty and the baby will also be on exhibition soon.

Pennsylvania is complimented with four Chairmanships by speaker Carlisle. Besides Mr. Randall as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and ex-Governor Curtin as Chairman of Foreign Relations, Mr. Mutchler is made Chairman of the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and Mr. Hopkins Chairman of the Committee on Labor. On the whole Pennsylvania does well.

Our member of Congress, Hon. J. B. Storm, has been placed on two committees, War Claims and Expenditures of the Interior Department The first has to do with those millions of dollars claimed for the most part by speculators, for damages sustained by private individuals during the late war. These claims need very careful watching, or the Treasury will soon be rid of its surplus and that without any reduction of tariff or internal revenue taxes.—*Monroe Democrat.*

The number of Senators who had not presented their warrants at the State Treasury quite recently has been reduced to four and the number of members of the house to ten. Senator Hall, Democrat, of Elk, who scarcely attended one-third of the sessions of the Senate, presented his warrant and turned into the treasury $1,200, retaining $720,40. Representatives Merry and Ryland, Democrats, of Clinton and Northumberland counties respectively, drew $110 less than their claim, on account of the June recess.

The Senators have now presented the State $14,913.80 and the members of the House $10,740, making a total of $25,654.40 covered into the treasury by the legislators. Forty-six members of the House deducted $110 each from the amount of their warrants and nine $100 because of the recess in June. Nineteen Senators turned into the treasury $110 each for a similar reason and one $100. One hundred and twenty-five members of the house have drawn full pay, sixty-six have scaled their warrants from $100 to $820 and one (Crawford, of Philadelphia) has given the State all his pay. Only ten Senators have taken the full amount of their warrants.

THE SEWER INJUNCTION.

On the 29th of December a bill of complaint was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of this county by D. J. Waller, William Neal, W. M. Reber, L. N. Moyer, O. A. Jacoby, Jackson Hower, M. C. Sloan, I. S. Kuhn, Stephen Knorr, C. W. Miller, R. H. Ringler, F. P. Billmeyer, E. V. Hartman, J. P. Tustin and L. A. Shattuck, taxpayers, against the President and members of Town Council, praying for an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding to construct a sewer over the route designated, viz, up Sixth street, to Iron, and down Iron street, or on any other route than the one designated by the contracts with the county and Normal School, and from entering on any lands other than those for which releases have been executed.

The bill sets forth that the council ordained the construction of a sewer in accordance with specification adopted November 27th 1883, to-wit: from the Normal School down Second to Market down Market to the river. That a contract was entered into between the Town and Normal School, by which the latter was to pay $1500 towards the construction of the sewer on said route; and a similar contract was made with the county for sewerage from the jail for $2000. That on December 10th at a special council meeting, only four members being present a resolution was passed changing the route from Market street up Sixth, to Iron, down Iron to the canal and thence to the river. That by this change in route an acute angle is made at Market and Sixth and Iron streets, while the fall or down grade in the sewer is the minimum and so endangers its successful working.

That on the route to the river down Market all rights of way had been released, while in the new route no releases have been secured.

That the Sanitarium and D. L. & W. depot cannot be accommodated with sewerage, both of which places need it badly and would be accommodated by the original route.

That the change of route was hastily made without the exercises of that discreation and foresight required in enterprises of this magnitude.

That the construction of a sewer over the proposed route will incur a debt exceeding $7000, and that no provision has been made as required by law for payment of this increased indebtedness, the whole of which must be provided for if the contracts with the Normal School and county are not complied with.

The papers were presented to Judge Elwell on Saturday and a preliminary injunction issued, and the time for a hearing fixed for Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. On Monday Judge Elwell certified the case to Judge Rice of Wilkesbarre, his interest in the cause being such as to render it improper for him to determine it.

The case was argued at the time fixed before Judge Rice in the court house, Buckalew, Knorr & Wintersteen representing the complainants, and Barkley and Ikeler defendants. The entire afternoon and evening was consumed in the argument, after which Judge Rice took the papers and holds the case under advisement.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The fight in this county for office this year, promises to be a warm one. Already the list of candidates is well filled, with numerous townships to hear from. For the commissionership Stephen Pohe of Centre and B. F. Edgar of Fishingcreek, and probably several others, will contend. For county treasurer, P. A. Evans of Montour, G. A. Herring of Bloomsburg and A. B. Croop of Briarcreek, will ask for the nomination.

For Prothonotary, ex-county superintendent W. H. Snyder of Orange, and ex-deputy prothonotary, G. M. Quick of Bloomsburg will each try his strength against William Krickbaum who is a condidate for a third term.

For Register and Recorder the present incumbent, G. W. Sterner, will ask for a second term, to secure which he must defeat C. H. Campbell and ex-sheriff Ent.

For Representatives we have heard several names mentioned, but not with sufficient certainty to warrant us in publishing them, except William Bryson, who will ask a second term.

The Democracy of the county ought to have no difficulty in selecting a good set of officials from those already in the field, or who will enter hereafter. The principal point to be guarded is that no man shall be nominated for any office who in any way violates the law governing delegate-election and nominating convention, which law we shall publish in full in due time, in order that candidates may not be ignorant of what the law permits and prohibits to those seeking office.

The Public Schools of the State.

The report of Superintendent of schools Higbee has just been made public. There are 2,227 school districts in the State, 19,542 schools, 7,897 graded schools, 15,721 school directors, 105 superintendents, 8,600 male teachers and 13,414 female teachers. The average salary of male teachers per month is $37.03; female teachers, $30.05. The average attendance of pupils was 957,680; cost of tuition, $5,193,691.74; cost of buildings, tuition, fuel and contingencies, $9,206,336.65; estimated value of school property, $30,199,636; school tax levied for all purposes, $5,676,547.57; estimated value of State and incorporated educational institutions, $8,847,389.76.

The increase over last year is given as follows: In schools, 359; male teachers, 451; female teachers, 637; pay of female teachers, $176 per month; number of pupils, 12,335; cost of tuition, $329,973.83; value of school property, $1,858,076.

Mahone Feels Bad.

From the Hartford Times.

Poor Mahone has at length reached a position, in Washington as well as in Virginia, which is fitted to excite, even among the staunchest democrats, only a feeling of compassion. By their alliance with the republicans—into whose caucuses he and his lieutenant, Riddleberger, have crawled—these political soldiers of fortune find they have sacrificed their pretended independence, the only thing that gave them any importance or recognition at Washington, and lost their remaining influence with that part of their Virginia followers who are of democratic precedents. Mahone "feels bad."

Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota, the new Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is said to have an income of $100,000 a year, derived mainly from prison contracts.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Against the Lotteries.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The postmaster general is preparing a bill, which it is proposed to have introduced in congress, to exclude newspapers publishing lottery advertisements from the pound rate. This bill is in accordance with the postmaster general's recommendation in his annual report.

Why a Rail Mill Shut Down.

Reading, Dec. 31.—The managers of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company's rail mill, which closed to-day, probably permanently, throwing three hundred hands out of work, state as a reason for their action that it costs $37 per ton to make rails, while in other parts of the country they can be manufactured for $35.

A Comet With Two Tails.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Professor Lewis Swift, director of the Warner observatory, has discovered that the Pons comet, which had a single tail in 1812, now has a double tail, the longer part of which is seven degrees and the shorter three degrees in length. It is undergoing changes as it approaches the sun and can be seen with a naked eye early in the evening.

Pittsburg Iron Mills Resuming.

Pittsburg, Jan. 1.—The mills which closed down for the holidays will resume to-morrow. Most of them report enough orders on hand to run them for many weeks. A reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of their employes is talked of by the tube manufacturers but no definite action has been taken yet.

A Queer Case of Superstition.

New York, January 1.—A most remarkable case of superstition has just come to Light in New Lots, a suburb of Brooklyn, where the authorities have discovered a religious society that has kept the dead body of its leader for fourteen days in the expectation that the life will be restored to it. Five years ago seven persons, five men and two women, came from Chicago and settled in New Lots. They occupied one house and did no work, believing that they were under the especial care of God, who would provide them with all things needful. How they have managed to live is a mystery. Their leader was Robert J. Haynes, about 35 years old, an intelligent, educated man, but a monomaniac on the subject of religion Fourteen days ago he died of consumption. His wife went to Chicago, saying that her husband would join her there. Since then the body has laid on a cot in the room where the others sleep, dressed in ministerial black, with hat and shoes on. One of the members said: "Brother Haynes is still with us. He is only dead for a punishment and in a few days will return to life. You see, he never wanted to die and made up his mind that he would not. God, to punish him, caused his death, but He will restore him to life, to work more earnestly for His glory. They will not allow the body to be buried and say that they will send it to Chicago. The Health Officers will see that the laws are complied with.

The Shoe on the Other Foot.

From the Williamsport Sun and Banner.

Republicans are very careful to note the names of democrats who received full pay as members of the legislature, but forget to add that the republicans were more than anxious to take all they could get.

Our Underpaid School Teachers.

The *Press* is glad to note that other journals are beginning to interest themselves in the matter of school teachers' salaries The miserly character of the pay allowed to this most important branch of the public service is a discredit to the State and an injury to the schools. We called attention last week to one township in Snyder County which pays its public school teachers the magnificent sum of $18 a month. Twenty or thirty dollars a month are very common salaries in this State. In Philadelphia the average pay of female teachers is $37.90 a month, though the male teachers, which include the highest-priced teachers in the State. receive an average of $120 a month. The male teachers in this State, outside of Philadelphia, receive $34 45, and female teachers $27 19 monthly.

The *American*, of this city, recently addressed Mr. Wickersham, ex-superintendent of public schools, on the subject, asking him, among other things, "if the the public schools suffered, and, if so, to what extent, on account of the compensation of the public school teachers being less than that of other persons whose capabilities, training, etc., may be considered of corresponding grade." His reply is, and we believe that none will gainsay it, that "the low salaries paid teachers tend largely to keep first-class talent and enterprise out of the profession, and oftentimes to cause the loss of that which it had acquired. Four thousand teachers leave the profession every year in Pennsylvania. Of these many of the most promising young men study law or medicine, engage in some kind of clerical work that pays them better, or enter upon a business career. The loss is almost enough to paralyze the whole work of education. Besides, this constant change of teachers is very damaging in its effects upon the pupils in our schools. No one can teach a child well who is not thoroughly acquainted with his talents, tastes and disposition, and such an insight into the inner being of a schoolful of children is not acquired in a day or year. With a constant change of teachers, the pupils of a school lose all that is most valuable in education, the moulding of character, the shaping of life, that training which makes the best possible men and women. Let teachers be compensated for their labor as they ought to be, and hosts of the very choicest of our young men would prepare themselves for the business of teaching and training the young—the most delicate and most difficult, but most delightful work God has left man to do.—*Phila. Press.*

ITEMS.

The Salvation army in Easton has purchased real estate.

Forepaugh has bought a white elephant in Algeria for $48,000.

A $40,000 fire occurred at Wellsboro, Pa., last week Wednesday.

The six weeks' shut-down of the Western Pennsylvania nail factories began Saturday.

Mrs. Speaker Carlisle assisted President Arthur in receiving New Years' calls at the White House.

The New York *Observer* has published a beautiful calendar for 1884. Sent post-paid for 10 cents. Address N. Y. Observer, New York city.

An order has been issued at Wilkesbarre for the suspension of all the mines three days in each week, commencing yesterday, and lasting until April 1st.

The associate judges of Lackawanna county have vacated their offices, their terms have expired. There will be no more side-judges in that county.

The coal mine shaft of Harnad, Jacob & Co, Clearfield county, was burned on Friday. There were four men in the mine at the time but they got out alive. A mule perished.

Six Lancaster physicians have been indicted for failing to make returns of deaths and births, and three clergymen for failure to report marriages to the proper authorities.

They were about to bury a grandchild of Gen. Turner of Memphis, when some one insisted that it should be bathed and slapped on the back. It is now alive and doing well.

W. W. Allen of Watervliet, Mich., impressed with the perniciousness of tobacco, stopped using it, and burned in the street his large stock of tobacco, cigars, and snuff.

The cellars under Philadelphia's new City Hall are the largest in America, their area being 4½ acres. The first cellar is thirteen feet deep, and the cellar under that is of like depth.

The Pennsylvania Wool Growers' Association, in which they say that the last tariff act caused a loss in this state to that interest of $200,000, and asking donations to send a committee to Washington to lobby in favor of an increase in the rate.

Martin McDonough, in whose favor the court of Lackawanna county decided the contested election case, demanded possession of the office, but Henry Sommers, the incumbent, refused to yield because the matter has been taken to the supreme court. McDonough has brought suit against Sommers.

Good Reading for Boys and Girls.

The Kaleidoscope, a monthly magazine of pure and entertaining reading for American youth, will make its first appearance about January 15, 1884. Its publishers promise the best journal of its class ever published for the price,—50 cents a year. Sample copies gratis. An agent is wanted in every county in the United States. Address The Kaleidoscope, York, Pa.

One Thousand and One Riddles.

We have just received a handsome little book with the above title, which contains the material for much fun and home amusement in the way of Riddles, Conundrums, Enigmas, and Hints for Acting Charades. If parents desire to have their children amused, and also amuse themselves, they cannot do better than to send for this book. It contains 128 pages, with enameled paper cover, and will be sent by mail, post paid, to any address, upon receipt of 15 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Geo. S. Fleckenstine and A. M. DeWitt doing business in the name of Fleckenstine & DeWitt has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Geo. S. Fleckenstine who will pay all bills and collect all accounts.

Orangeville, Pa. Jan. 1st 1884.

GEO. S. FLECKENSTINE,
A. M. DeWITT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the Pectoral constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. Whitley."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

Monday, Feb'y 4, 1884

at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

All that certain tract of land situated in Pine township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: adjoining lands of Abram Titman on the north, lands of Elizabeth Ellis on the east, lands of Jeremiah Berger on the south and lands of Abram Titman on the west; containing fifty acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution as the property of Cornelius McUrn, with notice to Henry Applegate as Terre Tenant, at the suit of W. H. Hayman.

Knorr, Att'y. Vend. Ex.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in Briarcreek township, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by lands of J. C. Smith, on the east by Huntington road, on the south by road leading from Huntington road to Susquehanna Turnpike, on the west by lands of Solomon Bower, containing eleven acres, more or less. The building on said premises, against which mechanic's lien was filed, is a two-story frame building about thirty feet in front by sixteen in depth.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of Freas Bros. vs. Nelson Freas, administrator of Adam Deitrick, deceased, and to be sold as the property of Adam Dietrick, deceased. Levi. Fa.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 1., '84. JOHN MOUREY,
Jackson & Little, Att'ys. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH HELWIG, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in hands of the administrator, in the estate of Joseph Helwig, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on January 25th, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate, must appear and present their claims, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Jan 4 Auditor.

GAIN Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered? "Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease? "Kidney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint? "Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease? "Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria? "Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious? "Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering? "Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN MATTER OF THE SECOND ACCOUNT OF JANE EVANS, a. d. n. c. t. a. OF JAMES LAMON DECEASED. Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

And now to-wit: Dec. 3, 1883. On motion of C. R. Buckalew Esq., the Court appoint Samuel Knorr Esq., Auditor on exceptions to said account and also to make distribution of fund in hands of accountant. By the Court.

Certified from the records this 12th day of Dec. 1883. W. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

The auditor appointed by the above order will sit for the purposes of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg the 25th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock A. M. where all persons interested, must appear and present their claims or be debarred from participating in said fund.

SAMUEL KNORR,
Dec 28 Auditor.

NOTICE.

The policy holders of the Briarcreek Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Lime Ridge, will meet at the Hall of Centre Grange P. of H. on Monday the 14th day of January 1884 between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for transacting such other business as may properly come before said company.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
Jan 4 2w Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between John G. Freeze and Michael F. Eyerly, and the business arrangement between John G. Freeze, Michael F. Eyerly and Hiester V. White in the law and collection business is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the retirement of Mr. Eyerly. The books and business of the late firm of Freeze & Eyerly, will remain in the hands of John G. Freeze by whom the practice will be continued. Mr. H. V. White will remain in the law office hitherto and now occupied by him, where he can be consulted on all legal business as heretofore.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
MICH'L F. EYERLY,
H. V. WHITE.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and make payment to John G. Freeze at his office in Brower's building, or to Michael F. Eyerly in the Sheriff's office, in the Court House. FREEZE & EYERLY.

Dec 31, 1883, 3t.

ORDINANCE No. 32.

An ordinance to repeal ordinance No. 31, Section I.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg. And it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that ordinance No. 31, entitled, "An ordinance to straighten, widen and open portions of the highway in the Town of Bloomsburg, commonly known as the Light Street road and to vacate such portions of the said Light Street as may thereby become useless." passed November 7th, A. D. 1883, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed December 28th, 1883.

G. A. HERRING, Prest. Town Council.
Attest: A. L. Fritz, Sec'y. 1-4

ORDINANCE No. 33

An ordinance to straighten, widen and open portions of the highway in the Town of Bloomsburg, commonly known as the Light Street road and to vacate such portions of the said Light Street road as may thereby become useless.

SECTION I.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same: That a portion of the Light Street road from where it intersects Second street shall be straightened, widened and opened to the width of seventy feet, for a distance of forty-two feet on the East side, and fifty-eight and three-tenths feet on the West side, the centre thereof to be in a line beginning at a point in the centre line of second street, sixty-seven and six-tenths feet East of the centre stone in Second street standing at a point in line of the West side of East street, and running thence 25 degrees and 41 minutes west ninety-two feet to a centre stone at the intersection of this centre line with the centre line of a further portion of said Light Street road as hereinafter straightened and widened.

SECTION II.—A further portion of the said Light Street road extending from the widening as in the first section hereof shall be straightened, widened and opened to the width of fifty feet, the centre line thereof to be in a line beginning on the west side of the portion mentioned in the first section hereof, at a point twenty-eight and eight-tenths feet from the northwest corner of Second street and the said Light Street road, and running thence north 34 degrees and 42 minutes, east fourteen hundred and fifty feet to a certain stone in centre of said Light Street road.

SECTION III.—Any and every portion of the said Light Street road as now used, not within the highway as by this ordinance straightened, widened, and to be opened and thus becoming useless, shall be, and are hereby declared to be vacated immediately upon the completion of the work of straightening, widening and opening as by this ordinance ordained and enacted. And thereupon the said portion as widened by the first and second sections hereof, shall be a public street or highway of the said Town of Bloomsburg.

SECTION IV.—That proceedings be instituted for the assessment of damages to all persons who may be injured, and contributions upon all such properties as shall be benefited by the straightening, widening and opening of the said Light Street road as by this ordinance authorized and directed.

Passed December 28th, 1883.

G. A. HERRING, Prest. Town Council.
Attest: A. L. Fritz, Sec'y. 1-4

BOROUGH NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the citizens of Orangeville, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, will present their petitions to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held at Bloomsburg, said county, the first week in February, A. D. 1884, for the incorporation of the said village of Orangeville into a borough, under and in pursuance of the several Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in such cases made and provided.

Orangeville, Jan. 4, 1884. 1-4

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HANNAH SHIVE DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator of said decendent, as shown by his account confirmed December 8, 1883, will sit in the discharge of the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg upon the twenty-sixth day of January 1884 at ten o'clock in the forenoon where and when all parties interested in said fund must appear and present their claims or be forever debarred from any share of the same.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Jan 4-4t Auditor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said court on the first Monday of February 1884, and confirmed after the fourth day of said term unless exceptions be filed within that time.

1. The first account of C. B. Jackson, Trustee, of Benjamin S. Gilmore, Bloomsburg.

W. KRICKBAUM,
Jan 1884 Prothonotary.

MANY persons in Pittston are using Elys Cream Balm, a catarrh remedy, with most satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. Mr. Barber has used it in his family and commends it very highly.—*Pittston, Pa., Gazette.*

Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for colds in head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. By mail 50c. a package—stamps.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Jan 4-4w d

The Philadelphia Times.

1884.

The Philadelphia Times, 1884.

The *Times* will enter upon the new year stronger and more prosperous than ever before in its history—more widely read and quoted, more heartily commended, and more fiercely criticised, with a more complete organization, and an abler staff of contributors—and with the same independence and fearlessness that has made it successful and powerful in the past.

The *Times* has no party to follow, no candidates to advance, but will meet every issue, as it has ever done, with consistent devotion to the right, to honest government, and the public welfare. And, while maintaining its position as the leading journal of Philadelphia, it will aim to be continually in the advance in all that can add value to a newspaper.

The value of a newspaper is not in its size or display, but in the intelligence and care, the conciseness and freshness with which it is edited. The *Times* spends lavishly for news from all parts of the world, but all its dispatches are carefully edited and condensed, in order to give the complete news of the day in the most concise and attractive shape, and with it a large variety of entertaining and instructive reading. The best writers at home and abroad are employed to enrich its columns, and to make it a journal adapted both to the busy man and to the leisure of the home circle, a welcome visitor to intelligent and honest citizens of every political, religious, and social taste.

The *Weekly Times* is altogether different from the weekly newspapers of twenty years ago. The day of those papers is gone by. The telegraph and better local newspapers everywhere, especially in the thriving centres of rural population, have made the old weekly metropolitan newspaper unsatisfying. Those that cling to their ancient usages have lost their hold on our forward-moving people; they are but shadows of their former greatness, and they have but a shadow of their former power. Those papers have had their usefulness, but it is gone; and, with it, they are going too. It was not the fault of the papers; it was the improvement of the country that brought about the change. Men and women, wherever they live, now require fresher news; and they require more than news.

The *Weekly Times* gathers off the types of every passing week whatever has lasting interest to people at large, and sets it before them in such generosity of paper and print as would have astonished us all twenty years ago.

Daily.—Twelve cents a week, fifty cents a month, $6 a year, two cents a copy.

Sunday.—Four cents a copy, $2 a year.

Weekly.—One copy, $1 a year; five copies, $8 a year; ten copies, $15 a year; twenty copies, $25 a year, with one copy free to the getter up of every club.

THE TIMES,
PHILADELPHIA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HANNAH BAIRD, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county *in re* estate of Hannah Baird, late of the borough of Berwick, deceased, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Elliott P. Kisner, administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a., of said estate, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet at the office of C. B. Jackson, Esq., in the borough of Berwick, on Thursday, January 24, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on same.

ROBT. R. LITTLE,
dec 21 Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB LOREMAN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary granted on the estate of Jacob Loreman, deceased, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, unto Simon Vought, by the Register of said county. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

dec 21 SIMON VOUGHT,
Elysburg, Northumberland county, Pa. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE GIBTON LATE OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor of said estate will meet at the office of E. H. and R. R. Little in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday January 25th, 1884, when and where all parties interested in said estate must present their claims or be debarred for any share of said estate.

W. H. SNYDER,
Dec 21-4a Auditor.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

There will be an election of a Board of Directors of the Bloomsburg Banking Company, at their banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., to serve for the ensuing year.

H. H. GROTZ,
dec 21-3w Cashier.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Mary Hower vs. Henry Hower.

To Henry Hower, respondent above named:

Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary Hower a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailiwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said court to answer as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, for said county, on the first Monday of February next, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
Dec. 19, 1883. dec 21
J. C. Yocum, Att'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HANNAH KNORR, LATE OF BLOOMSBURG, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Hannah Knorr, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to W. J. Knorr. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same, to make payment to the undersigned or to Knorr & Winterstoen, Bloomsburg, without delay.

W. J. KNORR, Administrator,
dec 21-6w Berwick, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB EVANS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in hands of administrator in the estate of Jacob Evans, deceased, will meet the parties in interest on Friday, January 4th, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg, when all persons are requested to present their claims for settlement or be debarred from any share of said fund.

WM. CHRISMAN,
dec 14-4w Auditor.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Anna Mills by her next friend, S. B. Bowman, vs. Alfred Mills.

To Alfred Mills, respondent above named:

Whereas upon the libel of the said Anna Mills a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and, whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailiwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said court to answer as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, for said county on the first Monda of February next, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
Dec. 19, 1883. dec 21
C. B. Jackson, Att'y.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Sarah A. Seigler, by her next friend Jeremiah Hess, vs. Winfield Seigler.

To Winfield Seigler, respondent above named:

Whereas upon the libel of the said Sarah A Seigler a subpoena was issued out of the said court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and, whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailiwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, for said county, on the first Monday of February next, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
Dec. 19, 1883. dec 21
W. H. Snyder, Att'y.

NOTICE TO SATISFY MORTGAGES.

To John B. Scott:

You are hereby notified and required to show cause, on or before the first Monday of February A. D. 1884, before the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, why said Court shall not make a decree, directing the Recorder of deeds of said county to enter satisfaction on mortgage dated September 12th A. D. 1874 for the sum of $1330,00 Anna Workheiser to John B. Scott, recorded in mortgage book No. 8, page 444, &c., in and for said county.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff's office, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Dec. 19, '83. dec 21

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,22
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,004
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,377
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,972
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,856
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. From Am. Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing, successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address DR. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

Jan 4 4w d

WE WANT 1000 BOOK AGENTS For Gen. DODGE'S & Gen. SHERMAN'S Bran New Book THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG OUR WILD INDIANS.

The fastest selling new book out. Indorsed by Pres't Arthur, Gen'l Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, and thousands of Eminent Judges, Bishops, Clergymen, Editors, Etc., as "the best book on Indian Life ever written and the finest Illustrated work ever issued." This famous book takes like wildfire, and Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. 1000 More Agents Wanted. The best chance to make money ever offered. Send for circulars, Specimen Plate, Extra Terms, etc. to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Jan 4-4w d

Jan 4- 4w d

100 YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.

No charges unless situations are furnished. A good chance to secure a first-class position. The Postal Telegraph Co., will soon be ready for business, and will want hundreds of operators. For full particulars, address P. & N. J. TELEGRAPH CO., Main Office, 926 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Branch Office, 5-6 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Through Wires.

Jan 4 4w d

WANTED.—One Lady or Gentleman in every town. $25 a week and expenses. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 17 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-4-4m

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

The second shipment, consisting of seven cases of our celebrated TONQUIN TABLE COVERS, Reached us a few days ago, and are even more handsome (if that is possible) than the first lot which sold so rapidly. We have them in EIGHT DIFFERENT COLORINGS. And the following sizes: 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8-10 & 8-12.

It is almost impossible to praise these goods too highly. The colorings are so rich and effective and the prices so very moderate that they should meet all tastes and suit all purses.

Our stock of Raw and Spun Silk and Fine Tapestry Table and Piano Covers Is now complete and comprises the following sizes: 1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2, 2 1-2, 3 yards long.

Our magnificent stock of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO COVERS Is attracting much attention.

All the goods were manufactured to our order and imported direct.

We have all the latest styles in PLAIN AND VARIEGATED BORDERS At very moderate prices. We have them in 4-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 sizes,

And in all the new designs and colorings. We have also a complete line of CARDINAL AND TURKEY RED TABLE CLOTHS In all sizes and grades, with napkins to match.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Eighth Street. Market Street. Filbert Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS.

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY C. C. GALIGNAN,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS of ALL PLANTS, ALL CROPS, for ALL CLIMATES. Grain and Farmer's Manual; History and best method of culture of Grains, Grasses, Fodder Crops, Tree Planting, etc. Annual Catalogue and Price List of several thousand varieties FREE.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS POOR SEEDS.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.

February 9-1y aks

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Mrs. Ruth A. Snyder, *feme sole* trader, and Mrs. A. H. Driesbach, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent November 1st, 1883. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at their residence of business, which will be continued by Ruth A. Snyder, *feme sole* trader.

MRS. RUTH A. SNYDER,
dec 21-3w MRS. A. H. DREISBACH.

GREAT REDUCTION IN LUMBER!!

Having purchased a large tract of hemlock timber and having a steam mill on the same, I am prepared to fill all sizes and lengths of house and barn bills, at a few days' notice at very low prices. I also keep constantly on hand a full stock of SHINGLES, LATH, FLOORING, SIDING, &c. Parties will save money by getting prices before purchasing elsewhere.

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Pa.

12-7-3m.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Belle Johnson by her next friend, C. C. Marr, vs. R. Bruce Johnson.

To R. Bruce Johnson, respondent above named: Whereas upon the libel of the said Belle Johnson a subpoena was issued out of the said court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailiwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, for said county, on the first Monday of February next, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Dec. 22, 1883. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
Littles, Att'ys. dec 28

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

No. 78, December Term, 1883.

Adam Kline vs. John Kline, et. al. Writ of partition or valuation to Adam Kline, John Kline, William Kline, Daniel Kline, Rebecca Blue, William Swisher and Mary Ann his wife, in right of said wife, and Franklin Metz and Christiana his wife, in right of said wife—take notice, that by virtue of the above writ of partition or valuation, to me directed, an inquest will be held upon the premises therein described on the 26th day of January, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., to ascertain and inquire, among other things, whether the said premises can be parted and divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, to the parties above named, otherwise to value and appraise the same, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Dec. 22, '83. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
dec 28

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Columbian.
BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1884.

A GREAT REDUCTION SALE

ORGANIZED BY

JOHN WANAMAKER, personally.

AT HIS PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT, THIRTEENTH STREET,

Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 2, '84.

Particulars.

Always careful to avoid all sensations in this business, and not having such a sale in six years as now projected, we put plainly before the people all the points of the sale, taking the people fully and fairly into our confidence, desiring that every lady in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland should fully understand all about it, and make the most of the golden opportunity.

1 Object of the Sale.

To make certain important changes in our business, with a view of further extending and improving it.

2 Character of Goods.

The full regular stock of forty-six distinct departments, gathered with utmost care by skilled buyers for the purpose of building up and maintaining permanent trade.

Not out of date, damaged or imperfect goods, but the very best of all classes of goods—indeed, we keep no other at any season. This is a sale, not of broken stock, but of the kinds and qualities of goods always wanted.

3 Extent.

To the value of $1,850,000, if the people are willing. This amount is now here and ready in our warehouses and salesrooms.

4 Explanation.

When the severest cut of prices occurs, it is not from any fault in the goods, but because of somebody's oversight in hiding away the stock, so that it has escaped notice, and remains unsold.

5 Details.

It is impossible, and too expensive, to give more than a few examples of prices. No store is so easy to visit and get prices as ours. We give only the A B C's.

Axminster and other Carpets.
Black Cashmeres.
Calicoes.
Dresses for little Children.
Embroideries and Laces.
Fancy Articles.
Gloves.
Hosiery and Hamburg Edgings.
India Shawls.
Jerseys and Japanese Goods.
Keramics and Glassware.
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Muslins.
New Bonnets.
Over Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Pillow Shams.
Quilts and Counterpanes.
Russia Crash and Linens.
Silks, Sealskin Sacques and Furs.
Ties and Tidies.
Umbrellas and Underwear.
Veils.
Waukenphast and all kinds of Shoes.
Xtension Tables and Furniture.
Young and Old Men's Suits.
Zoological Books of all kinds.
& thousands of other articles.

Silks and Velvets.

Lot 19 in. Black Silk Velvet, price, $1.35, down to $1.

Lot Ant Guinet Black Silk, 18 in. Gros Grain, at 50 cents.

40 per cent less than regular price.

19 in., 70c.; great reduction.

20 in., 80c.; great reduction.

20 in. 90c. great reduction, 30 per cent off.

20 in. $1; great reduction.

One lot, 20 in., never sold less than $1.50; now $1.12½.

Another lot, never sold less than $2.25; $1.85.

Another lot, never sold less than $3.50, for $2.65.

Lot Black Satin Rhadamas, 40c. per yd. less; what was $1.75, now $1.35.

Lot 18 in. Gros Grain Silks, all colors, 50 cents.

Another lot 20 in. Gros Grain Silks, all colors, 75c.

Another lot, 20 in. Gros Grain Silks, all colors, $1.

Lot Colored Damasse; former price $1.50 and $2; down to 75c.

Another lot from $2.75 and $3, down to 1.50.

Lot very fine Matcasse, 5.00; down to 3.00.

Lot Colored Satin Merveilleux, 21 in wide, never sold less than 1.30; now 1.00.

Fancy Brocade Silks, from 2.50 to 8.00 per yd.; reduced one-half.

Lot watered Silks. 1.75, 1.50, 1.25; all down to 75c.

Lot Colored Damasses, former price, 1.25; down to 95 cents.

Lot Black Damasse, 6.50; cut in half, 3.25.

Dress Goods and Muslins.

Look at the Prices.
¾ Bleached Muslin, 4½c.
⅞ Bleached Muslin, 5c.
4-4 Bleached Muslin, 6c.
4-4 Cambric Muslin, 9c.
All reliable qualities.

Calicoes usually sold at 6c., down to 4½c.

Standard make of Calicoes 7 and 8c.; down to 5½c.

Best 8c. Calicoes, down to 5½c.

Half Wool Plaids, Stripes, Checks and Mixtures, formerly 25c.; down to 12½c.

All Wool Suitings from 25c. to 15c.

Pin Head Cloth Suitings, 28c down to 20c.

All Wool Serge, 36 in wide, 25c.; 40 per ct. reduction.

56 in. Block Plaids, from 1.35 down to 1.00.

42 in. All Wool Ottoman Melange, from 1.50 down to 1.00.

French Novelties reduced one-third to one-half former prices.

Ladies' Coats and Wraps.

Lot Ladies' Pilot Cloth Coats, 5.00; cut the price in half—2.50. Better grade to 3.00.

Lot Ladies' Ulsters, 5.00; never sold less than 9.00.

Fur Trimmed Ladies' Cloth Circulars 6.00; reduced from 9.00.

Fur Trimmed Diagonal Cloth Dolmans, 8.00, from 12.00.

A large miscellaneous lot Coats, Dolmans, Wraps, and outer garments, former prices 20.00, 25.00 and 30.00, reduced to 10.00.

Sicillian Dolmans, Satin lined, Fur Trimmed, 33.00; down to 20.00.

Jersey Coats, astonishingly low prices.

Furs.

Lot Fur-Lined Circulars go down to 16.50. Better lot go down to 20.00. Still better lot go down to 30.00.

Three Braided Satin Ulsters, Fur-Lined, from 150.00 to 100.00; another down to 75.00.

Seven Princess Louise Fur-Lined Dolmans, down to 50.00.

Linens and Blankets.

Lot Oyster D'Oylies, 50c., 14 in. sq.

Great lot of John S. Brown & Sons, Richardson's Sons & Owden, and other Manufacturers' Fine Table Cloths at a reduction of 30 per ct.

Lot Marseilles Spreads from 1.40 down to 1.10.

Lot of fine imported Spreads from 7.00 to 5.00.

Lot of Crib Spreads, reduced 33 per ct., 4 by 5.

Lot White 9-4 Blankets, strictly all wool, 4.00 to 3.00.

Another lot, same size, 1.35 to 1.00.

Another lot, same size, 2.25 to 1.75.

Another lot, same size, 3.00 to 2.50.

Another lot, same size, all wool, 3.50 to 2.85.

Another lot, 11-4 regular, 3.00 to 2 .50.

Another lot, 4.00 to 3.25.

Extra lot of very fine quality, from 7.50 to 5.50.

Still finer quality, 12-4, from 13.50 down to 10.50.

Lot of 100 pairs strictly all wool 11-4 Blankets. A very low price 4.25; they go to 3.50.

Lot Russian Down Comfortables. 30 per cent off the price.

Large lot Damask Towels, 75 cents.

Large lot Damask, finer, 1.00.

Large lot Damask, still finer, 1.25.

Lot of Cluny Lace Bordered Towels. Former price 15.00 per dozen; now reduced to 90 cents each.

Lot of Old Bleached Linen Towels, celebrated for its good quality flax, down to 25 cents. An extra quality, 50c.; best we ever sold.

Table Cloths and Napkins.

Lot German Damask Table Linen, 62 in. wide, free from dressing; former price 75c., now 50c.

Lot finer quality, not quite so wide; price, 80c.

Lot still finer, Double Damask; price, 1.25; 95c.

Lot Cream Damask, 40c.; 30c.

Lot Unbleached Napkins, ⅝ Double selvedge down to 65c.

Another lot, down to 1.00.

Another lot, down to 1.30, never sold less than 1.65.

Lot French Napkins, 24 in. square, former price, 3.75; reduced to 2.75.

Another lot German Napkins, former price, 4.00; reduced to 3.00.

Another lot very fine Irish Double Damask Napkins, reduced to 5.00.

Lot Linen Table Cloths, Fine Irish Damask, length 2½ to 4 yds. long, 1.00 per yd.

Hosiery and Underwear.

856 doz. Super Stout Men's Half Hose. English full regular made. Never sold less than 17 cents, down they go to 12½c., and will be sold in lots of not less than half dozen.

Another lot, Fancy Colorings, Men's Half Hose, regular made, down to 18c.

Lot full regular made Ladies' White and Unbleached Hose, down to 15c.

100 pairs Ladies' English Pure Silk Hose, all colors, from 3.50 to 2.50.

Lot full regular made Brown Mixed Hose, down to 15c. Misses' and Boys'.

Lot Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, 1.75; down to 1.00.

Lot large size White Merino Shirts, extra size, half price, 25c.

Lot Misses' and Ladies' Cardigan Jackets, ranging in price from 2.25 to 4.75, reduced just one-half.

Lot Ladies' Chamois Waists,
3.00 to 2.00.
4.00 to 3.00.

Large lot of Levantine English Silk Umbrellas, down to 1.75. Paragon Frames, Natural Sticks.

Black Goods.

Lot Black Merino, sold at 75c.; now 50c.

Lot 1500 yds. Black Lupin's Cashmere, at 40c.; never sold under 50c.

Lot 500 yds. All Wool Plaids, at 50c.; formerly 75c.

Lot 2000 6-4 Black All Wool Armure, sold at 1.00. now 75c.

Lot 42 in. Black Momie Cloth, sold at 75c.; now 55c.

Lot 1000 yds. 42 in. Black Ottoman Cloth, 65c.; now 50c.

Lot Ladies' Black French Cloth, 44 in., sold at 1.25; now 1.00.

Lot 44 in. Black Jersey Cloth, sold at 2.50; now 1.50.

Lot 2500 yds. Black All Wool Damasses, at 25c.; sold at 50c.

Lot 42 in. All Wool Black Diagonal, sold at 75c.; now 50c,

Laces.

Lot Medicis Lace, reduced from 20c. to 13c.

Lot Medicis Lace, reduced from 45c. to 25c.

3000 yds. Torchon Laces, to be sold at one-third former prices; for instance, one lot that sold at 45c now 25.

2000 yds., Black French Laces, to be sold at a reduction of 40 per ct. on former prices.

One Black Flounce Real Thread Lace, 30 yds., reduced from 6.25 to 3.00.

Real Breton Laces, choice styles, reduced from 30c. to 20c.
" " 45c. to 30c.
" " 55c. to 40c.
" " 60c. to 45c.

Nottingham Laces reduced 50 per cent.

Lot Linen Collars, 3 for 25c., former price, 12½c. each; 2 for 25c., former price, 20c. each.

Another lot in Embroideries, odd sizes, at one-half former prices.

Lot Embroidered Cuffs, price cut in half.

Real Point, and Real Duchess Laces Lots of different widths. Reduced about one-third former prices.

Several lots Duchess, Fichus, Collars and Handkerchiefs, reduced 50 per ct. on former prices.

Lot Embroidered Black Laces, prices cut in half.

Lot Black Real Spanish Laces, reduced one-half.

Lot Hand Run Mechlin Lace at half price.

Lot Black and Cream Spanish Scarfs and Fichus,
reduced from 2.50 to 1.50.
" " 3.75 to 2.50
" " 4.75 to 3.00
" " 15.00 to 10.00

Lot Canvas Collars, reduced from 65c. to 50c.

3500 Silk Ties at one-half former prices.

Handkerchiefs.

783 dozen Gentlemen's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs; woven borders and woven checked centres. Never sold less than 15c. each; now to be sold by the *dozen*, at 1.00 per dozen, and in no less quantity.

413 dozen Gentlemen's Pure Linen three-quarter Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; will be sold in not less than half-dozen, at 1.00. Never sold less than 1.50. Very desirable.

259 dozen Printed Hemstitched; same price, and sold in same quantities.

270 doz. Ladies' White Hemmed Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 1.20 down to 75c.; to be sold in lots of not less than one dozen.

666 dozen French Sheer Linen Cambric Hemmed Handkerchiefs, full 16 in. square, 1.50 per dozen; to be sold in not less than one half dozen lots, at 1.00 per dozen.

Embroideries and White Goods.

3000 pieces Nainsook Edgings and Insertings:
Lot, former price 55c.; now 40c.
Lot, former price 75c.; now 60c.
Lot former price $1; now 75c.
Lot, former price $1.50: now $1.20.
Lot, former price $2.50; now $2.
Lot, former price $3; now $2.25.

1000 pieces Ecru Edgings and Insertings, at a reduction of 33 per cent.

Lot Muslin Chemises, Hamburg trimmed, from $1.25 to 75c.

Lot Cambric Chemises, tucked yoke, from $1. to 50c.

Lot Muslin Skirts tucked, cambric ruffle, edged with torchon lace, from $1.35 to 75c.

Another lot very fine from $3 to $1.50.

Large lot Lace, Valenciennes and Torchon Ladies' Gowns, down from $2 75 to $1.75.

A full line of Sets of Ladies' Underwear from $5 to $30; price cut exactly in half.

Lot Plaid Muslin Aprons from 12c. to 5c.

Lot Pillow Shams braided, down to 50c.

Lot of Children's Winter Coats, Skirts, Leggings, Zephyr Caps, Underwear, at a reduction of one-third.

293 pairs Corsets, $1 and $1.25; down to 75c.

Lot of Misses' Cloth Ulsters, Havelocks, Dresses and Wraps, at 25 per cent off.

Cloths.

Lot Figured Sealskin Cloths, sold a $21; now $15.

Lot Drab Sealskin Cloth, sold at $9; now $5.

Lot Black Astrakan Cloth, sold at $4; now $2.50.

Lot 2500 yds. Colored Velveteen, reduced from $1 to 75c.

Lot 54 in. Black Worsted, sold at $2; now $1.50.

Lot 1000 yds. 54 in. Plaid and Plain Ulster Cloth, sold at $2.50; now $1.50.

Lot 54 in. Colored Cloakings, reduced from $1.50 to 75c.

Lot 54 in. Black Cloaking, formerly $5; now $3.75.

Lot 54 in. Black Basket Coating, formerly $7; now $5.

Lot Black Diagonals, sold at $4, now $3.

Lot Black Diagonals, sold at $3.50; now $2.50

2000 yds. All Wool Black English Stockinettes, 56 to 60 in wide:
What was $5; now $3
" 6 " 4
" 7 " 5

Gloves.

Lot Children's Lined Gloves, fur tops, reduced from $1.35 to $1 per pair.

Lot Men's Lined Gloves, fur tops, sold at $1.50; now $1.

Lot Ladies' Castor Gloves, sold at $1.25; now 75c.

Lot Ladies' Kid Gauntlets, sold at $2.50; now $1.50.

Lot Dents' best made two-button Gents' Kid Gloves, at $1; were $2.25.

Lot genuine Foster Ladies' Kid Gloves, reduced from $2.25 to $1.50.

Ribbons.

Sash Ribbons in large variety half the former price.

90 pieces Black Moire Ribbons. 9 in., 75c.; 8 in., 60c.

Lot Polka Dot Ribbons, 8 in., reduced from $1.25 to 50c.

Lot Block Sash, 12 inches wide, $2; now $1.

7 in., same quality, $1; now 50c.

Carpets.

18 styles of best five frame Body Brussels Carpets, down to $1.12½

4 styles Imported English Moquette Carpets, from $2.50 to $2.

21 styles Tapestry Carpets from 90 to 70c.

12 styles Smyrna Carpets, from $1.65 to $1.15.

9 styles fine three-ply, from $1.20 to 90c.

32 styles Ingrain, from 90 to 65c.

Shoes.

Lot Women's French Kid Shoes, from $7.50 to $5.50.

Another lot, from $4.25 to $3.

Lot Satin Slippers, $3 to $2.

Lot Opera Slippers, $1 to 50c.

Lot Kid Slippers, $3 to $2.

Lot Men's Calf Balmorals, $7 to $5.75.

Lot Boys' Calf Balmorals, $5 to $4.

China.

Decorated Tea Sets 56 pieces, down from $22.50 to $15. Fine Dinner Sets, 120 pieces, from $85 to $60.

Minton Chamber sets (including Jar), $25 to $18.

Very marked reductions have been made in the ten thousand and one every-day and useful articles in Housekeeping and Housefurnishing Departments. Striking reductions in Fine Furniture. Bags, Satchels, Trunks, have had something knocked off the prices. Upholstery, Piano and Table Covers share the same fate. Fancy Goods, Brass and Bronzes, etc., are much lower. Books—we have lots that we would rather have their room than company; the prices will tell the story.

Store will be open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

All packages amounting to $100 will be delivered, freight paid, within a circuit of 200 miles, during the continuance of this sale.

Excursion parties from the country could club together, and have their purchases delivered in one bundle.

We will do our best to reply promptly to all letters and postal cards asking samples and information.

It seems quite certain that no such opportunity as this will be offered soon again.

City-hall Square,
Near Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia.

John Wanamaker.

Frozen to Death.

The Wilkes-Barre *Record* gives the following account of the finding of a dead man in the lower end of Luzerne county.

"Some time during Friday forenoon tracks were discovered crossing the river on the ice a short distance this side of Shickshinny, which the parties making the discovery, in their ignorance of ursal anatomy mistook for the trail of a bear, forgetting that a bear being a quadruped, would necessarily make twice as many tracks as a man, consequently the distances between must be in a corresponding measure shorter. But they were fully bent upon following up the supposed bear and to capture him if possible. The trail was plainly marked in the light snow and followed up towards Kline's saw mill, two miles away, where they discovered that the animal, whatever it was, had broken through the ice, but had gotten out and gone on to near the saw mill. Here it crossed and recrossed the river, and in doing so broke through the river five times, but still went on. The trail there left the river and was followed to where the creature had made a sort of nest in an old tree top and crawled into the brush for a rest. From this point the tracks returned to near the track of the North & West Branch R. R., where at about 2 o'clock the body of an unknown man was discovered lying in the snow with no clothing on except an undershirt and red flannel drawers pulled down over the feet, upon which were a pair of cotton stockings. Otherwise the body was void of any clothing whatever. A pair of pantaloons were found at a short distance. There was nothing about the body or clothing by which it could be identified. The clothing was of fair quality, showing that the man had evidently not been of the genus tramp. He was apparently from 25 to 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weight about 140 pounds. He had pretty heavy sandy brown hair and light colored moustache. There was a scar on the forehead with a depression of skull over the right eye parallel with the forehead. He was evidently not a miner as no marks of coal were found anywhere on his person."

Monday's issue says:

Further investigations have thrown some additional light on the case of the unknown man found frozen to death near Shickshinny on Friday. On Saturday morning his coat, vest and shoes were found on the river bank not far from Shickshinny, proving that he had wandered in a semi-nude condition much farther than at first believed. In one of the pockets of the coat was a memorandum book in which was written a note, dated Cleveland, Ohio, recommending the bearer, John Robinson, to parties in Pittsburgh. The note stated that he was a capable stone cutter, able to take the foremanship of a yard. There was also a certificate to the effect that John Robinson was a member of the Stone Cutters' Association of Pittsburg. Telegrams were sent to Cleveland and Pittsburg and an answer was received from the former place that no such man was known there. We have not heard of any reply from Pittsburg. There is now no doubt that the unfortunate man died from exposure, and was probably deranged. No valuables were found in any of the clothing.

The Country Editor.

Somebody has written up the country editor in about two columns of nonpareil for a New York paper. The subject is not so unpromising as it may at first appear. The country editor has a hard road to travel. He is the reporter, bookkeeper, mechanical superintendent, business manager, collector, mailing machine and soliciting agent of the establishment. His work is hard, his receipts small and his creditors numerous. In a small town an editor has to steer his course so as to avoid giving offense to different circles of society, the religious denominations, the business community, and the rural population. If an influential old farmer wants a three column notice of his new barn, it must appear, or the editor may lose a hundred subscribers. Patchwork quilts, big beets and phenomenal eggs also clamor for space in the columns of the country paper. In the course of time the rural scribe becomes either jocose or morose, but in either frame of mind he continues to make friends who demand free advertising, and enemies who work against him. The country editor is always getting ready to abandon journalism for something else, but he rarely carries out his threat. He generally dies in harness. In some wild communities editors occasionally meet with rough treatment. Sometimes they are driven out of the country, and when other methods of getting rid of them fail they are sent to the Legislature. The city editor gets a good deal of fun out of the country editor's work, but the man who bears the burden regards it as a serious business. And in the best sense it is serious. The little local weeklies scattered all over the country are all in their way potential factors of civilization. They develop their localities, bring their resources before the world, and in a manner educate their readers. They are always on the side of the churches, the schools, progress and reform. Men who live and die working for such objects are public benefactors and deserve a substantial reward.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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The Copland system of asphaltic wood pavement, introduced in London, is claimed to meet some of the most important requirements for the purpose which have hitherto been unfulfilled, and, though more costly at first than some other methods of roadway construction, its durability and satisfactory wear more than meet that point. The advantage of simplicity is at once presented, namely, a bed of concrete, with a layer of asphalt over it, upon which are laid transverse coruses of red pine blocks, with intermediate spaces; these spaces are filled in partly with heated mastic asphalt, and then with coarse lime and gravel grout, flushed with hot air, to the surface of the roadway. Finally, about an inch of rough gravel is spread over the whole, and left to be worked in and compacted by the ordinary effect of traffic.

* * *

The Hungarians of the Connelsville coal region, are threatened with dynamite.

THE RESOURCES OF MEXICO.

A meeting was held at Chickering Hall recently, at which Mr. Alfred R. Conkling read a paper on "Mexico: Her Physical Geography and Resources." Having had occasion to visit Mexico on business during the early part of the current year, the lecturer made a very extensive tour throughout the country, devoting especial attention to the mines. The area of Mexico is 756,000 square miles, or sixteen times the size of the State of New York. A prolongation of the Andes of South America traverses the republic, and bears the name of the Sierra Madre. Four peaks, having unpronounceable Aztec names, rise above 15,000 feet, and are covered with eternal snow. They form the highest land in North America. The lecturer described his ascent of the great volcano of Popocatepelt, the loftiest peak in the country. Owing to the ambition of Cortez to develop the mineral wealth of New Spain, agriculture did not receive any considerable share of attention from the Spaniards. So brilliant has been Mexico's record in the production of the precious metals, that the public seems to have underestimated, if not entirely overlooked, the vast vegetable resources of that country. In the low country bananas, oranges, and many other fruits are easily cultivated. Several of them thrive without tillage. Mexico is capable of growing sufficent coffee for the entire consumption of the United States, which amounted to 455,000,000 pounds in 1882. Sugar, tobacco, cotton, vanilla, and cocoa are also raised in large quantities.

Two crops of wheat and corn are grown in many portions of the republic, and in some States three crops of Indian corn are cultivated in a single year. One-half of the existing stock of silver in the entire world has been extracted from Mexican mines. Besides silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, and other ores are abundant. Petroleum occurs extensively near the sea coast. The northern table-land is well adapted to stock-raising. The natives are good herdsmen, and the mildness of the Winter is favorable to cattle. The lecturer closed his remarks by an elaborate description of the new lines of railway, which, when completed, will reach a total of about 13,000 miles. A series of stereopticon views were then shown.

NOVEL-READING MADE ODIOUS.

A bitter wag, made angry by the ever-increasing output of novels, has devised a new and malignant antidote for the appetite for romance. He declares that he will write a supplement to every modern love story, to be sold at half price, setting forth the matrimonial adventures and experiences of the hero and heroine. The sweet and pathetic maiden with the mild blue eyes and the golden hair is to be developed into the fat and ruddy shrew with a tendency to quarrel with her husband and row her servants. The gallant gentleman with the long mustache and the silver voice is, on his part, to be ruthlessly pictured marching up and down his bedroom in airy attire, with a squalling baby in his arms, redolent of sour milk and catnip. The will of the rich old uncle, which brings wealth and happiness at the end of the first volume, will be proved a forgery in the second. What with the upsetting of every pretty conventionality and the disclosure of the inevitable conditions into which no well-bred novelist ever follows his characters, this cynic hopes to make novel-reading nauseous and novel-writing as unprofitable as it is a dark industry.

HOW WOODEN SPOOLS ARE MADE.

The birch is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eigths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks and the blocks are dried in a hot air kiln. At the time they are sawed a hole is bored through them. One whirl of the little block against sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spools at the rate of one per second. A small boy feeds the spool machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine is automatic, but cannot do the sorting. The spools are revolved rapidly in drums and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red or black. They are made in thousands of shapes and sizes. When one sees on a spool of thread "100 yards" or "200 yards" these words do not signify that the thread had been measured, but the spool has been gauged and is supposed to contain so much thread. When a silk or linen or cotton firm wants a spool made, it sends a pattern to the spool-maker. This pattern gives the size and shape of the barrel and the head and bevel. These patterns determine the amount of thread that the spool will hold.

CAIRO BY NIGHT.

At every fifty yards or so blaze huge bonfires of sulphur and tar, one instant lighting up the street clear as day, as a mass of flame shoots into the air, and leaving it dark as pitch in the next, as fresh fuel is thrown on and volumes of sulphurous smoke roll forth. The town has a deserted look, and few people are seen about the streets. Here a couple of Arabs with their long falling robes move silently along, there a patrol of English police mounted on their big English horses, clank down the centre of the road. At the door of a Brasserie or cafe sits one of the waitresses, exchanging a few words with some French or Italians.

EARLY RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

To us many of the metaphysical points connected with the Trinitarian controversy and the nature of God are unintelligible, as they are untranslatable into English, or even Latin. The endless disputes about the meaning of the words "Father," "Son," "begotten," "unbegotten," of a like nature "Homoiousios," and of the same nature "Homoousios," raged in every little public house in Alexandria. Men were more eager about it than they are about Popery, or ritualism, or any other ism of our day. Gregory or Nyssa records how, when you went to ask the price of bread, the baker seemed quite off his head, and would answer, "The Son arose out of nothing." Or, when you inquired if your bath was ready, the bewildered slave would observe that the "Son was subordinate to the Father." Mobs went about the streets shouting for the "Homoiousion," and broke the heads of the mobs whom they met shouting for the "Homoousion." The Emperor's statues were thrown down, and the peaceable inhabitants complained bitterly to the constabulary that breaches of the peace took place, with impunity, and that quiet folk could hardly go about unmolested.

From a large number of experiments with the antennæ of insects, Mr. C. J. A. Porter is led to conclude (1) that the antennæ are not the organ of any one or of any combination of what we call the five senses—hearing, seeing, smelling, touching, and tasting; (2) that the power of direction does not lie in the antennæ, and (3) that the antennæ are the organ of some sense not possessed by us.

POISONER OF NINETY-SIX VICTIMS.

To those who believe that the practice of Thuggee has been completely put down in India, the story of Sharfu, whose career of crime has just terminated by his being sentenced to transportation for life, will come as an unpleasant revelation. Sharfu was the son of a butcher in a small village in the Punjab, and when yet a boy he developed a marked taste not only for gambling, but even for card sharping. At the age of 18, having quarrelled with his father, he left his native village and attached himself to a party of horse dealers. He then joined the Bareilly police, but was shortly afterward sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for injuring his wife, the daughter of Thakur whom he had abducted. In the Bareilly jail he came into contact with Tikka Ram, the head of a band of poisoners in the northwest provinces. On their recovering their liberty they resumed operations together, making their headquarters in the town of Agra. After six years' work of undetected crime, of which the details have not been revealed, the two fell out, and Sharfu joined the police force again, only, however, to be dismissed in a few months.

It was after this occurrence that he resumed his operations as professional poisoner on his own account. His mode of working was simple. Disguising himself as a well-to-do native of Oude, he used to waylay and enter into conversation with those natives of the province who happened to be returning with their savings. His favorite scene of operation was on the Grand Trunk road. Once he had struck up a companionship with these unsuspecting travellers it was an easy matter to take food with them, and Sharfu rarely failed to introduce the opium or *dhatura* needed to drug his victims, whom he speedily relieved of their savings. Most of these unwary persons recovered when pursuit was useless, but many of them died. His operations between the years 1867 and 1872 were particularly numerous and successful; and official reports recognized the extent to which Thuggee prevailed in the Punjab during that period. In July, 1881, his secret was revealed by Tikka Ram's wife, with whom he had been living for fourteen years; and he had only just sufficient warning to make a hurried retreat into Rajpootana. There he renewed his old practices, and placed his services at the disposal of those who had inconvenient relatives to get rid of, and who would pay handsomely for the dangerous work. He long baffled the pursuit of the officials, and it was not until the present year that he was discovered, through the instrumentality of Tikka Ram, undergoing a short term of imprisonment in Agra jail under a different name.

Brought up for trial at Loodiana, he admitted his guilt in ninety-six cases of murder or drugging, and was sentenced to death, which was afterward modified to transportation for life. Sharfu's long impunity shows the great difficulty of detecting crime in India, at the same time that it reveals the extensive organization which criminals have formed in the Punjab at all events. Much light has recently been thrown by Dr. Leitner on the *argot* which thieves in the Punjab have framed for their own use and of which Government officials are absolutely ignorant.

THE COLOR OF WATER.

Two theories are advanced to explain the blue color of water when seen in large masses, one, held by Professor Tyndall, being that small solid particles suspended in the water do not reflect the lower or red rays of the spectrum. According to the other theory, the color is due to the absorbent action of the water itself on the white light before and after reflection by these particles. The results of experiments made by Mr. John Aitkin, and presented to the Royal Society, England, show that the latter theory is probably the more correct one. The greater the number of white reflecting particles the greener the water appears to be, and hence the gradual deepening of the green to blue as the shore is left. The waters of Lake Como owe their darkness to the absence of reflecting particles, as Mr. Aitken ingeniously proved by scattering finely-divided chalk in the centre of that lake, thereby producing a very brilliant blue. The brilliancy depends on the color of the particles, and is greatest with white particles. Among coral reefs, which are generally strewn with white sand, the water also takes a very brilliant blue or green. The dull tinge of English river waters is due to the dingy character of the suspended silt; but springs have often a bright color, owing to the whiteness of the chalk suspended in them.

METALIZATION OF WOOD.

This process, which has lately been invented in France, consists in soaking the wood in caustic alkali for two or three days at a temperature of from 167 degrees to 194 degrees Fahrenheit. At the expiration of this time the wood is placed in another bath, of hydro-sulphate of calcium, to which is added, after twenty-four hours, a concentrated solution of sulphur. In forty-eight hours the wood is immersed in a third bath, of acetate of lead, at a temperature of from 95 degrees to 122 degrees Fahrenheit, for thirty to fifty hours. When it is quite dry, it is capable of receiving a wonderful polish, and looks like a metal mirror. Wood treated in this way is practically indestructible and never decays with damp.

COMPANIONABLE PEOPLE.

In every society we find that the people who are called companionable are those who have a knack of making light of their tribulations and vexations, and a habit of putting them out of sight; who do not entertain their acquaintances with the recital of a bad baking, a leaky pipe, the children's measles, the shortcomings of the servants; who know how to keep their melancholy, if they have any, out of the conversation; whose nerves do not furnish them with material for a morning call; who are not always on the outlook for a draught, or a change of weather, or a slight; who do not lament their poverty aloud, and make us feel responsible for it and uncomfortable amidst our plenty. The companionable people never seek to make us dissatisfied with ourselves or our belongings; they talk about the things we like to hear and are silent upon the subjects on which we disagree; they do not differ from us for the sake of differing, and do not announce their opinions as if there were no appeal therefrom.

Recent experiments in German schools have shown that the difficulty of reading black letters on a white ground compared to that of reading white on a black ground is as 121 to 403, and, therefore, the slate and the blackboard will probably fall into disuse in the empire.

The Necobar Islanders have such a passion for tall, white hats with a black band that traders who visit with them carry specimens of this headgear instead of the trinkets usually bear to the noble savages. The price of a tall hat is from fifty-five to sixty-five cocoanuts.

HABITS OF SIBERIANS.

Many of the habits and customs of these people are very singular. Along with much rudeness and simplicity, they have a high degree of ingenuity. At night, for instance, an Ostaik can tell the time very accurately by judging the position of the Great Bear; and as this constellation is constantly varying with the season, the operation involves on the part of the Ostaik a calculation of some magnitude. In common with all barbarous and semi-barbaric races, they manifest great dexterity in the use of weapons. In shooting small animals such as squirrels, hares, etc., for the sake of their furs, care is taken that the animal shall be struck on the head only; and in this the natives seldom fail, even though their rifles are very clumsy in construction. With the bow and arrow, which is the weapon most in use, they are equally dexterous. Their method of catching salmon, as described by a Cossack officer who witnessed it, is peculiar. In marching through the country at the head of a detachment, he encamped one evening on the banks of a river; and on the following morning he observed one of the natives walk to a pool near at hand, into which he waded, and then stood motionless as a statue, his spear poised aloft, and his keen eye fixed on the water before him. Not a movement indicated that life inhabited the figure, until, with lightning rapidity, the spear was launched forward and as quickly withdrawn, a fine salmon quivering on its barbed point. Three times in twenty minutes was the operation performed, and each time a fish rewarded the native's skill. And yet their cleverness is but slightly applied to the arts of life. The Tungooses, for instance, use bear and reindeer skins to form their beds; but as they have never discovered the art of tanning, these articles when not in use are buried beneath the snow, by which means the hair is prevented from falling off. This same tribe, too, are remarkably improvident; they will consume nearly a week's provisions in one night, and go hungry the remaining six days. Over against this, however, must be placed their detestation of robbery, which is regarded by them as an unpardonable sin.

WINE FROM RAISINS.

The beverage made in France from raisins and sold as the juice of the grape has been so harshly condemned as a poisonous decoction that it is pleasant to be told by a writer in the Republique Francaise, who seems to possess accurate knowledge of the subject, that it is in fact a harmless and agreeable beverage. The fruit comes directly from the Grecian Archipelago or Asia Minor. It is placed in wooden tubs with water heated by steam. Fermentation begins almost immediately and lasts from eight to ten days. At this stage of the process the liquid is of a light color, like Moselle wine; and a good deal of it is sent into the French departments of the Muerthe and the Vosges, where, after having simply been filtered, it is sold as the wine of the country. At the next stage of manufacture it is passed through a closely woven cloth to free it from impurities, and a little alcohol is added. It is then colored with some harmless preperation, the one most used being made from the lees of fresh grapes. It can be sold wholesale for about fifteen cents a gallon, and is no doubt much better worth drinking than some of the decoctions for which people are willing to pay a much higher price, supposing them to be the pure juice of the grape.

ANCIENT PRICE OF LABOR.

In the year 1682, 25th Edward III., the wages paid to haymakers were a penny a day. A mower of meadows threepence a day, or fivepence an acre. Reapers of corn in the first week of August, twopence; in the second threepence a day; and so on till the end of August, without meat, drink or other allowance, finding their own tools. For threshing a quarter of wheat or rye, twopence halfpenny; a quarter of barley, beans, peas or oats, three-halfpence. A master carpenter, master mason, fourpence a day; other masons, threepence, and their servants three-halfpence a day. Tilers, threepence and their "knaves" (*i. e.* laborers) three-halfpence. Thatchers, threepence a day, and their knaves three-halfpence. Plasterers and other workers of mud walls, and their knaves, in like manner, without meat or drink, and this from Easter to Michaelmas; and from that time less, according to the direction of the justices.

ANECDOTE OF DORE.

It is said that Gustave Dore, many years ago, while on a tour in Switzerland, happened to lose his passport. Arriving at Lucerne, he asked to be allowed to speak to the Mayor, to whom he gave his name. "You say that you are M. Gustave Dore," replied the Mayor, "and I believe you; but," he added, producing a pencil and a piece of paper, "you can easily prove it." Dore looked around him and saw some women selling potatoes in the street. With a few touches he reproduced the scene, and putting his name to the sketch, gave it to the Mayor. "Your passport is perfectly in order," remarked that official, "but you must allow me to keep it as a souvenir and to offer you in return one in the ordinary form."

One forgives everything to him who forgives himself nothing.

Although the existence of kerosene oil in several provinces of Japan is said to have been known for 1200 years, the Japanese did not know how to refine it until about ten years ago. At present, however, refining establishments are springing up rapidly, and its manufacture is becoming an important industry.

One of the novelties in London is the literary bracelet. It is made of twelve tiny books (silver or gold), attached to each other by a double chain. Each little book bears the enamelled name of a favorite poet or novelist. There are also musical bracelets of the same model, only they of course have the names of operas or composers.

T. R. Peek states that there are important differences in the composition of hot springs of Iceland and of New Zealand. The hot mud wells of Iceland contain so much copper that several companies have been formed to work them commercially, while the New Zealand mud springs are so full of infusoria that in times of famine the natives sustain life on a diet consisting chiefly of mud.

In 1881 Mr. Frank Berry, of Easley, S. C., picked and packed a bale of cotton at his gin and placed a note inside the bale, requesting the man who manufactured the cotton to inform him what he made of it, etc. Recently Mr. Berry received a letter from France in which he was informed that his note had been found and that the cotton had been made into twist. The manufacturer requested Mr. Berry to write and inform him how much he received for the cotton here, and whether it was of the first or second picking.

THE OLD MODOC WARRIORS.

Travelers over the Vinita branch of the 'Frisco Railroad will doubtless remember the little village of Seneca, nestled in ugly ravines, about 340 miles southwest of St. Louis, and lying immediately on the line dividing Missouri from the Indian Territory. Within four miles of the depot now reside all that are left of the Modocs. They arrived at Camp Modoc (as their reservation was named) ten years ago, numbering, all told, 156 souls. For eight years there was a small annual decrease in their numbers until they fell below 100, counting men, women and children. Their present strength is 106.

The reservation consists of 4 000 acres, surveyed into forty-acre lots. Taken as a whole it is a fine tract of land, embracing prairie, timber, upland for farming, low valley land for hay and pasturage, with an abundance of living water for stock, good well water wherever wells have been dug, and stone sufficient for the necessities of the tribe. The timber is also heavy enough for sawing and lumbering purposes. Game was formerly plentiful, but is latterly growing scarce and wild. Princess Mary, sister to the notorious Capt. Jack, is the only living blood relation he now has among the Modocs. All his children are dead. One of his wives is now here, an old, ill-favored squaw, childless, without relatives or the slightest tribal influence.

Scarface Charley is a medium-sized man of about fifty, quick and nervous in manner. He was working at the sawmill, rolling logs to the carriage, and springing about as lively as a cricket, talking, grinning and exhibiting a fine flow of animal spirit. He is now chief of the tribe, and not a little proud of his promotion. The office exists mainly in name, however. The young men no longer respect the authority of a chief, and Charley wisely attempts to exercise none. He is scrupulously honest in his dealings with white men, has a fair knowledge of figures, and can compute the value of a load of corn or his purchases at a store readily and accurately.

Steamboat Frank is perhaps the most notable man among the Modocs. He lives in a good two-roomed frame house toward the north end of the reservation. It is well finished, painted and furnished. Outside on a block stood a clean, bright tin wash basin and a piece of soap. The school has an enrollment of seventeen scholars, these being all the children of school age in the tribe. Between thirty and forty Modocs have embraced Christianity, and are doing as well as white people could in their condition. The experiment of assisting the Modocs has proven one of the most satisfactory in the history of the Indian Department.

INCOMES OF GERMAN POETS.

Wieland had reached the middle point of a long life before he received the appointment which made his fortune. He had the honor of being chosen by the Dowager Duchess Amalia to be the tutor of the young Duke, then in his fifteenth year. During the few years in which he held this post he received the salary now attainable by a well qualified assistant master in an English board-school—about £90 a year. And after his work had been accomplished he was secured by a pension of about £23 against bringing discredit on his honors by destitution. But let us not judge the microscopic glories of last century's German courts by the standard of contemporary Belgravia. Ninety pounds was, if not affluence, at any rate a handsome competency in the Weimar of Karl August. Schiller declared that on an income equal to £60 a family might be maintained in respectability and comfort. Poetic finance is not usually trustworthy; but when we learn that for a wage of 18s. a quarter, in addition to board and lodging, a servant might be hired capable of doing secretary's work, we may believe it more than possible that Schiller's estimate was a reality of sober prose. At all events, when Wieland received this appointment at the age of thirty-nine, he felt it quite a god-send; and the comfort it brought him, together with the congenial society it gave him, did much, no doubt, to prolong his life to eighty years.

HEATHEN CHINEE TELEGRAPH.

Owing to the peculiarity of the Chinese characters, each of which represents a word, not a letter, as in our Western tongues, the Danish Telegraph Company (the Great Northern) working the new Chinese lines have adopted the following device. There are from 5,000 to 6,000 characters or words in the ordinary Chinese language, and the company have provided a wooden block or type for each of these. On one end of this block the character is cut or stamped out, and on the other end is a number representing the character. The clerk receives a message in numbers, and takes the block of each number transmitted and stamps with the opposite end the proper Chinese character on the message form. Thus a Chinese message sent in figures is translated into Chinese characters again and forwarded to its destination. The sending clerk, of course, requires to know the numerical equivalent of the characters or have them found for him.

The great moments of life are but moments like the others. Your doom is spoken in a word or two. A single look from the eyes, a mere pressure of the hand may decide it; or of the lips, though they cannot speak.

From the observations taken at Colon by the engineers engaged on the Panama Interoceanic Canal, M. de Lesseps finds, according to his paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on Nov. 26, that the great earthquake wave caused by the recent disturbances at Java would appear to have made its way across the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, round the Cape of Good Hope, to the east coast of Central America in about 30 hours.

"Science," says the editor of the *American Naturalist*, "is becoming widely popularized in the present generation, and the fruits will be seen in the next. But in a country like ours, the Government alone need not undertake the task of creating a body of scientists; that work should be done by the people and for the people. The time is coming when our people will be less materialistic, and when those who are well-off already will cease trying to accumulate more wealth, but turn their attention to 'rolling up' the intellectual and scientific capital of our domain."

"If," says W. Mattieu Williams, "I were living in the midst of London, Birmingham, Manchester, or any other large city, I would recklessly disfigure my premises by removing a pane of glass from the window of every room, or knocking a hole through the outer wall, and placing in the opening there created a frame of scrim gauze, with a glass door for closing, or partially closing, it in extremely cold weather, and I believe that all the inmates would thereby escape some of the special ills to which residents in large towns are liable."

THE AGE OF OYSTERS.

The natural term of the oyster's life is not known, but there is reason to believe that it may extend to twenty years or more. An excellent authority, Professor Mobius, is of opinion that most of the adult Schleswig oysters are from seven to ten years old, and that, though oysters over twenty years of age are rare, he has met with occasional specimens which had attained between twenty-five and thirty years.

Oysters breed long before they are full grown, very probably in the first year of their age, certainly in the second. Their productivity appears to reach its maximum at five or six years, and afterwards to decline; but much further observation is needed before any definite rules can be laid down on this subject.

I suppose that when the sapid and slippery morsel—which is and is gone, like a flash of gustatory Summer lightning—glides along the palate, few people imagine that they are swallowing a piece of machinery (and going machinery, too) greatly more complicated than a watch. But so it is; the oyster possesses representatives of all the most important organs of the higher animals, and is endowed with corresponding functions. The "loves of the oyster" may be mythical, and we may even be sceptical as to its parental tenderness; but no parent can take greater care of its young. And though the oyster seems the type of dull animal vegetation in its adult condition, it passes through a vagabond, if not a stormy youth, between the time in which it is sheltered by the parental roof and that in which it "ranges itself" as a grave and sedentary member of the oyster community.

PERILOUS LEAPS.

Curious as it may seem, it is not generally known by theatre audiences that the "perilous leaps," "terrific scaling of precipices," and other similar feats which fall to the lot of the hero or heroine of the play are in almost every case performed by a dummy. Thus, it is not the prima donna, who, in "La Sonambula," walks in her sleep across the bridge at the back of the stage, nor in the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" is it the leading man who takes the flying leap from a tower, but in each case a carefully dressed dummy whose bones are not particularly precious. They tell this story of a "Mazeppa" performance in the old days, which shows how this theatrical trick sometimes results. A celebrated star was playing the piece, and had a circus rider made up to look like him to do the riding. Of course the audience supposed the rider to be the star. In those days the runs up the mountains were elaborately arranged, and the flight of the wild horse was a startling incident. One night the horse fell with the rider, crashing from the flies to the stage. The curtain was rung down, and presently the star was led before it, staggering as though badly injured, and said that, in spite of the fall, he would endeavor to finish the play. And he did so, amid frantic applause. The poor circus-rider lay in the hospital four weeks.

THE ALASKAN VOLCANO.

A gentleman who is greatly interested in science, and who has given considerable attention to the subject of atmospheric phenomena, states that the recent peculiar sunsets are, without much doubt, due to the late volcanic eruption in Alaska. Ashes from that eruption have been carried all over Japan and beyond, and similar coloring of the skies has been observed there. During the eruption in Java similar coloring was exhibited in different parts of the world and as far east as Panama. The beauty of many of the Italian sunsets are held to be due to ashes from the desert. Our own sunsets, therefore, are supposed to have been caused by the particles of ashes coming from the Alaskan volcano. These are carried in the upper currents of the air, and form, as it were, a canopy. In the ordinary position the sunlight passes through this stratum without producing a visible effect; but when the light is below the stratum, as at sunrise or sunset, and the rays strike the under surface of the ash-laden current, the solid particles form an extended reflecting surface. The sunlight is thus thrown back upon the earth, and causes the beautiful sunsets which have been so much admired.

Scientific.

A London steam boiler company lights up the interior of boilers in such a way that the little cascades, currents, and whirlpools in the water in the course of steam formation may be all observed.

During the night of Nov. 17 the snow in the valley of Storelvdal, in Central Norway, (between 61 and 62 degrees north lattitude,) was covered with a layer of black and gray dust of probable volcanic origin.

The *Building News*, speaking of the results of the researches of Schliemann, says that the Greek story of Ilion accords with the discoveries at Hissarlik, and the conclusion is inevitable that the Homeric Troy could have been on no other site.

Dr. C. H. Yelvington asserts that the copperhead never bites when coiled up, but will throw the middle of his body into long, almost rectangular, curves, and with his head and an inch or so of the neck slightly elevated above the ground is ready to defend himself.

As an inducement to the greater utilization of buttermilk in bread making, it is stated that it contains four to five per cent. of milk sugar and ½ per cent. of mineral salts, and that after settling for cheese making it also contains one per cent. of nitrogeneous matter and nearly as much of butter fat.

At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences it was stated that a person who for the past two years has been experimenting near Nice with sulpho-carbonates and sulphur, as a remedy against the phylloxera, states that in five hectares of infected wines it is no longer possible to find any phylloxera.

In an article on the protection of iron from rust *Van Nostrand's Magazine* says that iron to be buried in damp earth may be coated with a mixture of 100 parts of resin, (colophony,) 25 parts of gutta percha, and 50 parts of paraffine, to which 20 parts of magnesia and some mineral oil have been added.

M. Renard, of the Royal Academy of Brussels, has made a minute examination of the ashes of the great eruption of Krakatoo, which fell at Batavia on the 27th of last August. They consist for the most part of glassy particles. The rock which had been blown into this volcanic dust contained a very large proportion of silica.

A writer of mathematical bent, says the *Scientific American*, finds from the census returns that there are about 17,000 dentists in the United States, who, he estimates, pack into the teeth of the American people a ton of pure gold annually. Continuing his speculations, he predicts that in the twenty-first century all the gold will be buried in the graveyards.

A HOME.

Despite the popular opinion to the contrary, families rarely join the Mutual Admiration Society as to one another. In what Miss. Bremen calls so beautifully the Innermost, people are apt to be anything but heroes and heroines. Relatives grow accustomed to each other's charms and talents, and we believe Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of a novel written in the days of Franklin's apprenticeship, is perhaps the only brother, even of that date, who constantly informed his sisters that "their charms were only equalled by their sensibility." Usually, at home, Apollo Belvidere would not be considered particularly handsome, nor Solomon much wiser than anybody else; and perhaps Job might be spoken of as having made quite enough fuss about those boils of his, and asked if he could try to be more patient. In fact, if people want to be admired they must exhibit themselves to strangers. "Our folks" are not the people to flatter vanity to any great degree. Yet, after all, home is the only place where love dwells, where people really care whether you live or die, where you have help and sympathy in real trials. Though the world should ring with your name, the announcement of your death would be read without a sigh, between two mouthfuls of toast, by your most ardent admirers; and those who call you charming or delightful, who are "so happy" to see you, who are honored or flattered by your notice should you achieve some reputation, would perhaps be chiefly interested in the fact that through somebody's indiscretion they had actually found out your full age; while those who never flattered you would lament you forever. There is, after all, no place like home.

A POISONOUS PLANT.

"Toloachi," says Fannie B. Ward, in a letter from Mexico, "grows everywhere in Mexico, but more thriftily in the tropical lowlands of the terra caliente. It is a harmless looking plant, much resembling northern milk-weed, and quite too dangerously convenient in a land where suspicion rules and jealousy amounts to madness. It does not kill, but acts immediately upon the brain, producing first violent insanity and then hopeless idiocy. It is whispered that poor Carlotta had hardly landed at Vera Cruz, on her sorrowful mission to this country, before some of it was administered to her, and her deplorable fate is cited as one among many instances. Of all the dangers in Mexico this is one of the most appalling. Any political enemy, or jealous rival, or offended servant, may thus revenge himself in a more fiendish manner than with the stiletto, and without fear of detection; a few drops of this tasteless white fluid, mixed with milk or other food does its diabolical work with inexorable certainty, and can only be detected by its gradual results."

WHAT THE DIVER SEES.

The first sensation in descending under water in a suit of armor is the sudden bursting roar in the ears, caused by the air driven into the helmet from the air-pump. The flexible air hose has to be strong enough to bear a pressure of twenty-five to fifty pounds to the square inch. The drum of the ear yields to the strong external pressure, the mouth opens involuntarily, the air rushes into the tube and strikes the drum, which strikes back to its normal state with a sharp, pistol-like crack. Peering through the goggle eyes of glass in his helmet, the diver sees the strange beauties about him clearly, and in their own calm splendor. Above him is a pure golden canopy, while around him and beside him are tints and shimmering hues, including all colors, which are indescribably elegant. The floor of the sea rises like a golden carpet, inclining gently to the surface. The change of familiar objects are wonderful. The wreck of a ship seems studded with emeralds, glittering in lines of gold; piles of brick assume the appearance of crystal; a ladder becomes silver, every shadow gives the impression of a bottomless depth.

Items of Interest.

Oscar Wilde tells the few people who listen to his lectures on America that San Francisco was built by the Chinese.

Russia borrows money at six per cent., Greece at five per cent., while the United States pays but three per cent. per annum.

Enormous quantities of oranges are produced in Paraguay. They are sold at fifty cents a bushel, and fed to pigs and cattle, and are used for distillation.

Since the year 1850 sixteen baronetcies and thirty-four knighthoods have been conferred upon the physicians and surgeons of Great Britian and Ireland.

Investigations of the statistics of suicide show that hanging is the method most commonly chosen by self-murderers, drowning next and shooting and stabbing next.

The Great Pyramid contains 2,300,000 stones, weighing on an average two and a half tons each. The granite beams of the kings' chamber weigh between fifty and sixty tons.

Chewing gum is now made from wax obtained from petroleum. Two hundred pounds of wax, thirty pounds of sugar, and some flavoring will make about 10,000 penny cakes.

At Werden (Westphalia) an aged prisoner was at his urgent request granted permission to be taken to the railway station in order to see a locomotive and train for the first time.

The bread-fruit tree grows very slowly. The specimen at Kew is but a foot and a half high, although it is eighty years old. Some of those found in the tropics are forty feet high and thirty feet in diameter.

Aquatic birds outnumber the land birds, because their food never fails, not because they are more prolific. The fulmar-petrel lays but one egg, yet it is believed to be the most numerous bird in the world.

In the whole Russian Empire of nearly 100,000,000 persons there are only 776 journals and periodicals of all kinds. Eighty-two of these are Government gazettes and forty-four are organs of the official ecclesiastical authorities.

Lombard street, London, was named for certain usurers who came to England in 1299 to lend money to convents, communities and private persons who were not able to pay their tenths, which were collected very carefully that year.

During the last seven years man has killed about 1[illegible]0,000 wild beasts in India, and the wild beasts have killed 28 000 men and 45,000 cattle. As the wild animals increase much faster than men the reference is unpleasantly obvious.

It has been found that cities are really much warmer than the open country near them, and that it is not altogether fashion nor the influence of imagination which sends persons into the country in the summer and calls them back to town in the Autumn.

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INITIAL WRITING PAPER,
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The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	8:25 a. m.
10:32 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 11:45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 11:53 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:45, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:30 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:41 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6.31 p. m.	7:07 p. m.

Personal.

William H. Clark spent Christmas at home. He returned to Philadelphia last Saturday.

Miss Lillian Barton spent the holidays at Kingston with Miss Louisa Hutchison.

Miss Lee, of Hazleton, was the guest of Miss Audie Hagenbuch last week.

Miss McGowan of Reading is the guest of Mrs. P. E. Wirt.

Miss Sade Sloan and Willie Rishton are visiting friends in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Unangst are visiting their relatives here.

M. J. Phillips of Muncy Valley representing E. H. Butler & Co., publishers, was in attendance at institute this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rogers of Allentown, were the guests of Mrs. Rogers' parents on Christmas.

C. L. Sands returned from Ohio last Saturday. He was at Bowling Green visiting his brother Joe, one of the leading citizens of that place.

R. D. Darlington, of Lewisburg, formerly agent of the P. & R. road at Rupert, was in town last Saturday.

Miss Anna Jamison spent her holiday vacation with her parents at the Exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Drinker of New York, spent Christmas with Mr. Drinker's parents.

Argument court on the 9th inst.

The Fantastic parade in Berwick on Christmas was a success.

Tickets to all points in the West on sale at the office of W. C. McKinney.

Smallpox has become epidemic at Girardville, Schuylkill county.

For Sale.—A steam engine nearly new, six horse power. Inquire at this office.

Interesting exercises were held by the different Sunday schools last week, appropriate for the Christmas season.

A very pleasant sociable was held at Winona hall on Christmas night, by the members of the company.

Deacon James Elliott, one of the oldest residents in Bradford county, died recently aged 95 years.

Rev. S. W. Seibert, Presiding Elder will preach in the Evangelical Church next Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The audit in the estate of Hannah Lamon, deceased, will be held on January 23rd.

We are indebted to Hon. T. J. Vanderslice for a copy of the pamphlet laws of 1883.

If you contemplate going West, call at the Pennsylvania R. R. ticket office, Main St. Bloomsburg. W. C. McKinney agent.

Photographs of the interior of the Episcopal church have been taken by McKillip, and are offered for sale for the benefit of the chapel fund.

The new year was ushered in at the residence of P. E. Wirt, Esq., on Monday night by a large party of invited guests, who enjoyed themselves immensely.

Last Saturday morning a rug caught fire from the register at the Central Hotel. It was discovered in time to prevent a conflagration.

The young ladies of the Susquehanna Social Society gave a Leap Year party at their hall on Wednesday night. Everything passed off very pleasantly.

The Evangelical Association, of Light Street, will hold an oyster supper on the evenings of January 11th and 12th, 1884. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

The custom of receiving calls on New Year's day is one that has never prevailed here. And yet it is a pleasant way of passing the day, and may be made very agreeable if properly observed.

The installation of officers of Ent Post G. A. R. will take place this Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock. The exercises will be public and a general invitation is extended.

Every school teacher in the county should take a home newspaper, and we would suggest to them that the Columbian is just the paper they ought to take. $1.50 a year.

No trace has yet been found of Miss Nellie Cooley, of Wilkesbarre, who mysteriously disappeared on December 9th. There is hardly any doubt but that she drowned herself in the river, and her body may never be recovered.

If you are in need of a first class watch in either gold or silver cases, at a figure lower than ever, call at L. Bernhard's jewelry store. Also a large line of silverware, jewelry, gold spectacles, &c. All warranted.

John S. Phillips has purchased the bakery of T. A. Stansbury, and took possession on Tuesday. He proposes to continue the baking and confectionery business and will endeavor to merit a share of the public patronage.

Mr. J. Saltzer and Miss Ida Sterner were united in wedlock on Tuesday afternoon, by Rev. D. S. Monroe, in the presence of a few friends. They left on the down train for Harrisburg and other points. May joy go with them.

If people will only remember that coal gas from a stove is heavier than the atmosphere, and settles to the floor instead of rising to the ceiling, they may be able to understand that no protection is afforded against its effects by lowering the upper sashes of windows. The gas accumulates from the floor, and its volume increases until it rises high enough to suffocate persons lying in bed, notwithstanding the window openings above their level. Illuminating gas is lighter, and will escape through apertures near the ceiling.

The county commissioners have made the following appointments: Clerk, J. B. Casey; Attorney, E. R. Ikeler; Mercantile Appraiser, William Kreamer.

The charges against Dr. Biddle, surgeon of the Miner's Hospital, have been dismissed, and it is probable that libel suits against those who originated them will probably follow.

Eva R. Steck, grand daughter of L. B. Rupert, of Bloomsburg, was married at the residence of her father, Daniel Steck, at West Williamsport on New Year's eve by Rev. John Steck.

A number of citizens of Light Street made up a purse on Christmas and purchased many useful articles, which were presented to the oldest widows of that place.

S. D. Savage, the Berwick bridge tender, recently discovered a man in disguise hanging about the toll house, and routed him out without ceremony. The supposition is that the man was waiting to steal the money drawer in Mr. Savage's absence.

Notice.—Come to my residence, a red cow with a white spot on its forehead. The owner can have her by paying for this advertisement.

Evan Lewis,
Logansville, Centralia Pa.
Dec 28-3w

The *Republican* has issued a neat almanac for 1884. The only mistake in it is where it claims to have greater facilities than any other office in the county for job work. As a joke this is good, but as a fact it won't bear investigation.

Henry W. Shaw, arrested at Williamsport recently on suspicion of having robbed the post office, had a hearing on the charge of having robbed the post office at Skinner's Eddy, and was committed to jail at Pittsburg for trial.

Cranks still annoy the Garfield family. The latest lunatic is a good looking fellow, well dressed, who claims to be a descendant of George Washington and wishes to unite the two families by marrying Mollie Garfield.

St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed church, at Salem, Luzerne county, was dedicated on December 23rd. Rev. A. Houtz preached the sermon. Rev. J. P. German dedicated the church, assisted by Rev. W. D. Donant. The church is free of debt.

We are always pleased to receive news items from every section of the county, but must call attention to the fact that the relation of events that have occurred several weeks before, is not news. We want it fresh.

A regular correspondent is wanted for this paper at Benton, Berwick, Catawissa, Buckhorn, Millville, Jerseytown, Espy and Light Street. Only a few items each week will be acceptable. Stamped envelopes furnished, and the paper sent free to regular reporters.

What is known as the Central Express Company on the first of this month ceased to have existence, the corporation having been bought by the Adams Express Company. The term Central has been dropped and the title Adams used. It is contended that the new arrangement will prove of advantage to both shippers and consignees.

The result of the Catholic fair during last week was nearly $800, most of which was made out of the several contests. In the watch contest Peter Lennon was the winner, having $236, and Lawrence Connelly $202. For the sewing machine Margaret Healy had $104 and Clara Gross $99. Minor contests netted about $100.

With last week's issue of the Berwick *Gazette*, J. H. Dietrick ended his connection with that paper as editor and publisher, having sold out to M. B. Margerum. Mr. Dietrick published an interesting local sheet, and he has our best wishes for success in life. Mr. Margerum is a practical newspaper man, and will, no doubt, maintain the reputation of the *Gazette*.

The sewer trench settled in many places on Tuesday morning leaving dangerous holes in the street. They were filled as soon as possible, but great care will have to be exercised lest some accidents occur. Drivers of teams will do well to avoid driving over these trenches if possible, as the earth has settled underneath, leaving a crust on the top which is liable to break through when a heavy weight passes over it.

A brutal prize fight occured at Mill Creek, Luz. Co., on Christmas day. The men hammered each other for nearly an hour, in which 85 rounds were fought, under the rules of the prize ring. The contestants were Dick, the Puddler, and Dan Jones. Both men were severely punished. The Puddler won the stakes of $25. Jones' friends claim a foul.

We will pay a very liberal commission to any one who will canvass the south side of the river for the sale of the History of Columbia county. But few copies have been sold in that territory, and an industrious agent can make big wages. Apply a once to Elwell & Bittenbender, Bloomsburg, Pa.

An exchange gives the following cure for croup: One of the best cures for croup and one which is always at hand, is to dip strips of flannel into very hot water and then bind tightly about the throat. Remove as soon as cold and apply others. A cold in the chest can also be cured by wetting several thicknesses of flannel in hot water and laying it upon the chest.

List of letters remaining in the post office at Benton, for quarter ending December 31st, 1883: M. L. Kline, W. Smith, Mr. M. Bluestein, Mr. David Newman, Mr. L. H. Albertson, Mr. Barber and family, Mr. J. M. Gillespie, Miss Lizzie McHenry, Miss Deliah F. Stiphens, Francis I. Shultz, Poljak Garva (German), Wm. Bayler, Abraham or Elizabeth Kline.

John Heacock, P. M.

A horse belonging to a man by the name of Ritter, of Lycoming county, became frightened on Thursday of last week, in front of the Central Hotel, and after dumping the occupants from the sleigh it ran against C. E. Savage's show case which stood on the pavement, completely demolishing it. The horse ran up Gilmore's alley and came around by the court house where it was caught.

The largest stock and the lowest prices in writing paper and envelopes of all kinds can be found at the Columbian store. We put up our own boxed papers, and thus save a profit which we give our customers the benefit of. We have over 80 different styles ranging from 20 cents to 50 cents per box. Initial paper printed to order in gold, silver, red, blue or black.

An associated press dispatch from Ashland, dated December 27th, states that horses attached to a sleigh, in which were four couples from Roaring Creek, Columbia county, ran away the night before and dragged the sleigh over a precipice at Rocktown. James Smith had a leg and an arm broken, Henry Green had an arm broken and Mary Krohner received internal injuries. Others received slight injuries.

For Sale.—At wholesale and retail, and at greatly reduced rates, a job lot of improved Keystone Cultivators, the best and cheapest cultivator, for all purposes, in the market. Address,

N. B. Meixell,
1-4-4t Lewisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Mary Ramsey, relict of the late Dr. John Ramsey, died on Sunday last at the residence of her son at Mahanoy City. She received a fall a week before, which resulted fatally. She was an estimable lady and many of our older citizens knew her excellent qualities. She was past 69 years of age. The remains were brought here on Tuesday and the funeral took place from the residence of her son-in-law C. W. McKelvy on Wednesday morning.

With this number begins Volume 18 of the Columbian. During the coming year we hope to still further improve the paper, and make it more and more worthy of the patronage which it has hitherto received. Our subscribers can help us in this by saying a good word when opportunity offers, and thus aid in increasing our circulation. We hope to secure 500 new subscribers by spring, and we shall then give our readers the benefit of this, by giving more reading matter and less advertising.

If you have any stumps that you want to get out of the way cheaply and with no hard work, bore a hole in the top one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, and about eight inches deep, put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole up with water and plug it close. Next spring take out the plug and pour in a gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. It is said that the stump will then smoulder away to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.

Superintendent Grimes took pains to secure the services of first class lecturers for the county institute. It is expected that the citizens of the place where the institute is held will patronize these lectures and thus assist in paying the expenses of the institute. Up to this time the attendance of town people has been small, altogether too small. To-night (Thursday) and tomorrow night, (Friday) yet remain of the course, and our people can still redeem themselves. Helen Potter and Prof. Little will respectively occupy the stage, and each is worthy of a large audience. Unless the lectures receive better encouragement it is probable that the institute will not be held here again for some time, or cheaper lecturers will have to be engaged.

Important to Storekeepers.—The law passed at the last session of the Legislature and approved June 20, 1863, requiring all articles manufactured by the employment of convict labor to be branded with the words "Convict Made," with the year and place when and where made, is now in force. Parties interested in the competition of prison labor are sending out circulars embodying the law and its penalties in full. The neglect to comply with the new regulation makes the offender, whether manufacturer or seller, liable to a fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months, or both at the discretion of the Court. The law is very stringent, and innocent dealers, having such goods in possession, not properly marked, might be very easily caught for the penalty.

John Wanamaker never stops. No sooner is the Christmas-tide over, than, without waiting to catch his breath, he is into something else. This time a great Reduction Sale—the first in six years. He is too careful of his reputation to make such an announcement without meaning a good deal by it. Well, whatever it is, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." We have the big advertisement on the supplement, and the people have the bargains, and Wanamaker has his own way, which we candidly admit is a pretty good way generally. Out of nearly two millions of dollars' worth of goods, there must be something that most everybody wants when it can be had a little off the regular price; and this is the time for excursion parties down to the big town and the big store.

Card.

Michael F. Eyerly having severed his connection with the firm of Freeze & Eyerly announces to the public that he can be found at present in the Sheriff's office, and is prepared to draw all kinds of legal papers, and make collections. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Fall Fashion Quarterly.

Send 15 cents to Strawbridge & Clothier, for the Autumn *Quarterly*; 120 pages; 1000 illustrations; 42 valuable articles on subjects of interest to ladies; also, a dress-makers' page. Every description of dry goods illustrated and priced, for shoppers by mail. The music by W. W. Gilchrist, the celebrated composer, is alone worth double the price of the book. Yearly subscription, 50 cents; 25 cents for six months. Subscribe now nov 2-6t

The New Railroad Company.

The Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company has effected an organization, and the following are the officers elected:

President, John Jamison; Treasurer, David Lowenberg; Secretary, H. J. Conner; Directors, Charles R. Buckalew, I. W. McKelvy, J. K Grotz, Silas McHenry, H. W. Palmer and J. T. Ryan. The starting point of the proposed line is at Rupert, this county, and extends to Bernice, Sullivan county.

A Church Re-opened.

On last Sunday the 23rd ult. the Rohrsburg M. E. church was re-opened by Rev. Stiles and Rev. E. M. Chilcoat. The morning sermon was a strengthening and appropriate one, delivered by Rev. Chilcoat, after which a request was made for contributions. The congregation responded by giving an amount nearly sufficient to cancel the remaining debt. The church presents a fine appearance; it combines comfort and elegance, making it not only an elegant place of worship but is a credit to the neighborhood and one of the most prominent marks of civilization and refinement. Niblo.

Another North Mountain Railroad.

There is considerable excitement in town over the building of a railroad from Shickshinny to Bernice in Sullivan county, by the Pennsylvania railroad company. The Pennsylvania has large coal interests in Sullivan county and intend shortly to open up this territory to the trade. The most direct and practical route is through the Shickshinny notch and thence to the North Mountain. The officials of the road have made an examination of the different surveys and have pronounced the Shickshinny route the most feasible. At no distant day we will be able to give our readers some facts and figures relative to the building of the road.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

The people in this county must give the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad company all possible encouragement, and that soon, or some other company may slip in ahead and cut us off. Talk about our road and work for it, and it will be built.

Last Tuesday was the day when many good resolutions were made. Wednesday was the day when most of them were broken.

Centre Notes.

We were pleased to see Warren Lunger in Centre, on Saturday.

Mr. H. A. Sweppenhiser has his barn almost enclosed.

Miss Downing, of Allentown, is visiting Miss Carrie Creasy.

Mr. Cotrell and Miss Alice Creasy of Williamsburg, Va., are visiting Misses Lizzie and Verna Creasy.

Rev. Houtz preached a New Year's sermon at the Hidlay Church Sunday last, text, "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

John Delong claims to have slaughtered the largest hog this season; weight, 502½ pounds. Any who have killed a larger one than this please report.

Low and Snyder's hounds brought a fox from the mountain last week into our valley, and run it on Mr. Geo. Conner's porch where they caught and killed it. Last season they pursued one into Mr. Isaac Erwine's horse stable, where it met with the same fate.

Some of our Centre sports spent Christmas Eve at Charles Lee's, where they enjoyed a very pleasant time.

On Friday night a sleighing party, mostly from Fowlersville, spent a very pleasant evening at Mr. J. S. Hagenbuch's. They love to play "Disappointment" and "Spin the plate," so the time was spent until two a. m.

On Saturday about noon the two and four-horse loads came to Mr. John Delong's, it being Mrs. Delong's birthday. The friends thought of surprising her, and a complete surprise it was. About eighty people were present.

On Christmas Mr. James Knorr and Miss Lizzie Hagenbuch were married at Mr. Emanuel Kelchner's. The room was beautifully arranged with a large arch and horse shoe hanging from the centre, both made of evergreens, and decorated with red berries, under which they were pronounced "man and wife," by Rev. E. A. Sharetts, after which refreshments were served. There were about seventy-five invited guests present. The gifts were rich and numerous.

James, may you live in bliss, from sorrow away;
Having plenty laid up for a rainy day.
And now, as you settle down in life,
May you make a good husband, and Lizzie a good wife.

Entre Nous.

Not Correct.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia papers, dated at Catawissa, December 29th, says:

A large sleighing party stopped at the country tavern of Philip Brengler, twenty-four miles from here, last night, and instituted a dance. By midnight the party were drunk and quarrelsome. In an altercation between Elwood Strausser and Matt. Cope the latter stabbed Strausser, inflicting fatal wounds.

This wasthesignal for a general row. Knives and pistols were freely drawn and used. The women fled from the room, the lights were extinguished and for fifteen minutes the barroom was a regular pandemonium of noise.

When at last the proprietor cleared the room, he found Strausser lying on the floor almost dead from loss of blood. Mary Amos, an eighteen-year-old girl, who was unable to escape from the room was shot through the leg. Benson Irwin received a gunshot wound in the thigh. Henry Snyder received three fatal knife stabs. Four others were slightly wounded in the skirmish.

This morning the police officers were notified, and Cope, together with four other farmers named respectively Henry Swoyer, Oscar Shultz and Isaac Hose were arrested and bound over to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Cope says that Strausser had twice insulted his sister, who was with the party, and says that any man would have killed him for saying what he did. Strausser, who is now lying in the back room of the tavern, says he did not insult Cope's sister, and says that Cope is a bad character.

Investigation proved Cope to be one of the worst men in the county. The affray has created the most intense excitement throughout the farming country, and threats of lynching Cope are freely uttered. Cope and his associates were conveyed to Bloomsburg this morning.

The above dispatch, in connection with a number of others that have been sent lately from points near here, helps to give out the impression that Columbia county is becoming a lawless and dangerous portion of the State to live in, whereas we are under the impression that our people are a peaceable and law abiding class. If, as the dispatch says, this affair occurred 24 miles from Catawissa, it was beyond our county limits, while the statement that the offenders were brought to Bloomsburg jail is an item of news to Sheriff Mourey. This crime was committed in some other county if anywhere, and Columbia does not want to be credited with it.

Another dispatch in the same papers, dated at Bloomsburg, gives the following account of a robbery and shooting:

While Adam Hartline, a pedler, was driving from Mainville to Catawissa last night, he was stopped by three men at a point on the highway about six miles from Mainville, who asked permission to ride in his sleigh. Hartline complied with their request, and the three took seats in the vehicle. They maintained strict silence for about an hour, when reaching a point where the road ran through a thick wood, one of the strangers pulled out a revolver, and placing it at Hartline's head, demanded his money.

They then rifled his pockets of $350 and a silver watch. The men jumped from the sleigh and ran into the woods.

Hartline drove on towards Catawissa, and when a mile from the scene of the robbery he met two men, who asked to be allowed to ride with him. Hartline refused with an oath and whipped the horse into a gallop. One of the tramps fired to shots from a revolver, one of which lodged in Hartline's right arm. He stopped at the first farm house he came two for the night.

This morning officers scoured the country in search of the robbers, but failed to find a clue.

There is something strange about this. In the first place, the dispach appears in the city dailies dated at Bloomsburg, but was not sent from here. It says that the robbery and shooting was committed between Mainville and Catawissa about six miles from the former place, while we are informed it is only five miles between the two points. Noboby seems to know Adam Hartline, and the people of Catawissa have not heard of any such an occurrence as is reported. After careful inquiry, followed by failure to ascertain anything of the affair, we are forced to the conclusion that somebody is imposing on the Associated Press, and misrepresenting this county by sending sensational telegrams not founded on facts.

The Comet Visible.

The comet of 1812, which is again on a visit to this solar system, can be seen with the naked eye on a clear, dark night in the northwest. It is necessary, however, to look intently at the heavens for some time before the celestial wanderer will show itself, as the comet is only just becoming discernible without a glass, though with the aid of a telescope it has been visible for more than three months. The comet, which is also known as the Pons Brooks comet, was discovered in 1812 by Professor Pons, the French astronomer, and was rediscovered on September 3rd last by Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, at Phelps, in New York State. It is thus demonstrated that it is a regular member of the solar system and returns at periods of about seventy years. It will be brightest on January 25, 1884, when it will be nearest the sun, though at a distance of 73,000,000 miles. It is not so brilliant as many other comets, but being periodic, is an interesting object of study to astronomers.

Mifflin Items.

The holidays were observed by a fantastic parade and a rabbit chase.

Mr. Seth Curtright, of Berwick, and Miss Cora Andreas, of Mifflin, were married on Wednesday, 26th ult. On Saturday Mr. S. Drum and Lindia Ervin followed suit. May they all live happy.

Miss Julia McMurtrie, of Conyngham, is visiting her brother, T. A., and others, at Hetlerville.

The teachers are attending County Institute this week.

G. B. Swank and I. L. Snyder attended the Welsh Eisteddfod and concert at Nanticoke, on Thursday.

Mrs. J. Spaide and Mrs. S. Frey are on the sick list.

It appears that the game law will be strictly enforced in this vicinity. A good idea.

Rev. Hassinger, of Selinsgrove, preached in the Lutheran church on Sunday.

We understand that the new school house will be used for the first for school, on Monday. It is said by good authority that Mr. Faust, the builder, did credit to himself in building this house, as it appears that the work has been done as good as could be expected.

Hi. Hons, of Nanticoke, spent Sunday with his parents at Hetlerville.

The Reformers are contemplating building a new church.

We are informed that Aaron Andreas has bought the Miller farm at the lower end of town.

Teachers' Institute.

The Columbia County Institute convened in the Opera House on Monday at 2 o'clock p. m., and was called to order by the President, Supt. J. S. Grimes. A committee on permanent organization was appointed consisting of the following persons: Messrs. O'Brine, Becker, Johnson, and Misses Welliver and Sue P. Thompson.

O. H. Bakeless was elected temporary secretary. The Institute joined in singing "Coronation," and prayer was offered by Dr. D. S. Monroe. E. R. Ikeler greeted the teachers with an earnest and interesting address, in which he held up the great dangers and evils which surround us as a nation, and the importance of the teacher's work in overcoming these evils. This was followed by music, an excellent selection being rendered by Prof. and Miss Niles.

Prof. Johonnot, of New York, was then introduced as instructor for the afternoon. After a few preliminary remarks on the intellectual standing of our nation as compared with other nations, he announced "Composition" as his subject for the afternoon. He severely condemned the teaching of technical grammar to pupils under fifteen years of age, and advocated composition as a substitute in our schools. He left the subject unfinished to be taken up later, and was followed by Supt. Houck, Dep. State Supt. He entertained the teachers for a half hour with a humorous account of his visit to the New Jersey Institute, and then discussed the subject of "Methods" for a short time. He encouraged the teachers to use those methods that bring the best results in the shortest time. The Institute adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Exercises opened with music by Prof. Niles' Orchestra.

Miss Enola B. Guie of Catawissa gave a recitation "The Revolutionary Uprising." The recitation was well rendered.

Supt. Grimes introduced as speaker for the evening E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who addressed the audience on the subject "The Public Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

This was followed by a short and interesting address by Col. J. P. Sanford.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Institute opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mitchell. The committee upon permanent organization was called upon to report. They presented the name of O. H. Bakeless as Secretary and Mr. Joseph Garrison as Treasurer, Their report was accepted and the committee discharged.

D. J. Waller Jr. then took the floor, and announced as his subject the "Sensibilities or Feelings."

Prof. Niles and ladies followed with some excellent music.

Superintendent E. E. Higbee then gave the Institute a talk on Church History which was listened to most attentively.

An intermission of a few minutes was given to enable the teachers to receive their enrollment cards.

Professor Johonnot finished his talk of the previous sessions, and gave a number of important principles underlying primary instruction.

He was followed by Deputy Superintendent Houck upon the subject "Programmes for Schools." He dwelt at some length upon the importance of having periods for general work as well as recitation. He spoke also of the importance of teaching pupils how to study, and gave several humorous illustrations showing the great loss of time sustained by pupils not understanding this important point.

Prof. D. J. Waller made a few remarks on the importance of teachers attending the evening lectures, after which the Institute adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Meeting called to order by chairman Superintendent Grimes, after which A. G. Kimberly, Esq., of Berwick was introduced as the first speaker of the afternoon—subject "Literary Hash."

The lecture aimed to show that all should read, in fact will read something, and will select that kind of literature suited to the tastes and degree of development of the reader. For this reason the young should be guided in their reading by the watchful eye of a pure-minded teacher. The light and flashy literature that is flooding the land was severely condemned and its evil effects pointed out.

A brief report was then given of the interest awakened in the Berwick schools this present term, by the teachers encouraging the children to use works of reference in the public library. He closed with a beautiful tribute to the literature of England, and expressed a hope for the future literary greatness of our own Republic.

The second address for the afternoon was given by Col. Sanford who was called upon unexpectedly. He spoke at some length upon the importance of character in man, and the necessity of having a heart to sympathize with those beneath us in station. His address was elevating, spiced with his usual general humor.

Superintendent Houck now took the floor. He held in contrast the present system of education with those of years gone by. He drew some very ludicrous pictures of the government and instruction of the schools of thirty years ago. He urged upon the teachers the necessity of studying ways and means to reach the hearts of their pupils, and thus arouse them to aspire to a nobler manhood and purer womanhood.

The exercises were interspersed with music by Prof. Niles and daughter.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Exercises opened with music by Orchestra in charge of Prof. Niles.

Mr. A. V. Bower of Berwick recited a selection from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the "Famine." It was well and feelingly recited.

This was followed by Col. J. P. Sanford's lecture on "China and Japan." He entertained the audience for one hour and a half, in his usual humorous and instructive style.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The institute called to order by Supt. Grimes, at 9 a. m. Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Manhart, after which Prof. Johonnot gave some instruction on the subject of "Thought and Expression." He laid down a number of principles to be observed by the teacher in his efforts to awaken the minds of his pupils to more intense activity. He then took up the subject of Composition, and spoke very forcibly on the necessity of beginning the subject early in the course of instruction. Children should be taught to write as they enter school, and original composition in its simplest forms begun as soon as possible after that.

Dr. Higbee gave a short talk on "Classification." Some pointed remarks were made to the directors, on surrounding the teachers and pupils with conditions favorable to æsthetic and moral culture as well as the culture of the intellect.

The exercises were varied by singing, the music being furnished by Miss Nettie Stiles.

Prof. Heck of Orangeville, gave a lecture on "How can teachers best improve themselves while teaching." He suggested many subjects that the earnest conscientious teacher could work up. The teacher can not afford to be an idler. He must work, and endeavor to cultivate himself intellectually and socially.

Miss E. B. Guie of Catawissa was introduced to the audience and gave an earnest and practical talk on the subject "Elocution." She said the subject of reading was well taken care of as far as the primary schools were concerned, but the advanced classes were sadly neglected in this important branch. People so often get the thought only without feeling what is read. Gesture comes naturally, as does the tones of joy, sorrow, &c. She closed by paying a compliment to Miss Helen Potter as an elocutionist.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Prof. Johonnot took up the subject of Spelling in our schools. His views were philosophic, very good but rather radical, and excited considerable discussion. Prof. Johonnot showed his views to be based upon principle, and hence rational.

Miss Armstrong, of Berwick, gave a most able and instructive paper on "General and Rhetorical Work." She gave an outline of some of the work done in her own school. The object of the work was to arouse and stimulate the pupils to make research for themselves in the fields of literature, and to familiarize them with the world of books.

Dr. L. B. Kline, member of the Catawissa school board, was then introduced and gave a lecture on Hygeine. He said he aimed to open this important subject to the thoughtful teacher. He spoke at length on the importance of ventilation and exercise, and the necessity of the teacher carefully watching the physical as well as the mental education of the child.

After a short recess Mr. D. C. McHenry, one of Berwick's most earnest school directors, and school men, gave a short practical talk to the directors and teachers. It was clear and to the point. He strongly advocated grading salaries of teachers according to qualifications, and gave some of the difficulties under which directors labor.

He was followed by Dep. Supt. Houck who answered questions and decided points of law handed to him by the directors and teachers. He followed this with an earnest talk to directors and teachers urging them to raise the standard of the teachers' profession. His remarks were received with the highest appreciation by the audience, as was evinced by frequent applause.

Institute adjourned to meet at 7:30.

MARRIAGES.

WELLIVER—COX.—At the home of the bride's parents in Dushore, December 12th, 1883, by the Rev. H. C. Munro, Mr. Frank C. Welliver, of Greenwood, and Miss Ella J. Cox.

GIGER—OVERENDER.—December 23, 1883, William Ellis Giger to Mary Anna Overender, all of Bloomsburg.

KELLER—GIRTON.—In Greenwood, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, December 8th, 1883, by John F. Derr, Esq., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. R. McC. Keller, of Unityville, Pa., to Miss Sarah E. J. Girton, of Greenwood, Pa.

MILLER—McMICHAEL.—December 25, 1883, at the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Samuel Miller to Miss Clara McMichael, both of Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa.

ASHLEMAN—WENNER.—On the 25th of December, 1883, at the home of the bride, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. William H. Ashleman to Miss Sallie C. Wenner, both of Benton township.

HOFFMAN—MILLER.—At Hughesville, Pa., on the 25th of December, 1883, by Rev. J. F. Anderson, Mr. William Hoffman and Miss Sadie Miller, both of Espy, Columbia county, Pa.

FURHMAN—DRESHER.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Berwick, on December 23rd, 1883, by Rev. J. P. German, William H. Furhman to Elizabeth Dresher, both of Ringtown, Schuylkill county, Pa.

SMITH—BREYFOGLE.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Nescopeck township, Luzerne county, on December 25th, by Rev. J. P. German, Evan A Smith of Seybertsville, and Miss Martha E. Breyfogle, of Briggsville.

TAYLOR—ROAN.—December 25th, '83, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. Charles K. Taylor to Miss Stella L. Roan, both of Bloomsburg.

WELSH—YOCUM.—At the M. E. Parsonage in Orangeville, Dec. 27th, 1883, by Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, Mr. Francis M. Welsh of Orange township to Miss Ida L. Yocum, of Benton, both of Columbia caonty, Pa.

PURELY VEGETABLE. A SPECIFIC FOR THE BLOOD, AND A Positive Cure FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and Blood, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples & Blotches, and is the best Remedy for all Female Complaints and Weaknesses. It has cured diseases of the Liver and Kidneys when all other remedies have failed.

Do not let your Druggist persuade you to take something else, but if he has not got it, and will not send for it, write to us and we will send it to you by express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

......One to three bottles of Rheumatic Syrup will clear the system of Bile, and cure any case of Inflammatory or Acute Rheumatism, or Neuralgia.

......Three to five bottles will cure Erysipelas in its worst form.

......Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running Ulcers.

......Four to six bottles are warranted to cure any case of Salt Rheum.

......Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

......From two to four months' use of Rheumatic Syrup will cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism of twenty years' standing.

If you have been a sufferer for years, and have used all the remedies you could hear of, with no avail, do not be discouraged, for Rheumatic Syrup will cure you.

Price, $1.00 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.00.

Send for our pamphlet of Testimonials, etc,
RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester, N. Y.

"FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS Price $1.00 per Bottle or 6 Bottles for $5.00"

Centralia Letter.

Christmas and New Year's day were observed here in the usual way, services were held in the various churches morning and evening. The decorations in St. Ignatius' church were handsome, and great credit is due the pastor, Rev. E. T. Field, for its beautiful appearance.

The members of the Methodist church held a fair and festival during the holidays. The church was literally packed every evening, and judging from the manner in which our young men took chances from the irresistible young ladies, a handsome sum will be realized.

The young man Kuff, who shot himself some time ago, has been under treatment in the Miners' Hospital, the past week.

The Diamond Drill Company have commenced to bore another hole about one hundred feet south of the old bore.

The Choral Choir, numbering some sixty odd, who went to Mahanoy City on Christmas to compete for a prize of $200, were sadly disappointed when the adjudicator awarded the money to St. Clair and Mahanoy City choirs. As both these choirs have been in existence the past ten years, our choir should feel highly honored to be able to compete with them at all, with but two month's practice.

Winter has actually set in at last. The merry gingle of the sleigh bell can be heard any hour of the day or night. Pity the poor horses, but then its only for a few weeks. Let some of our young folks get up a good party and enjoy a night at Numidia.

Mr. Fetterman's thoroughbred horse ran away with our friend Joe Millington last week, and before the animal could be got under control, the sleigh was badly damaged. Joe escaped with a few bruises he received by being thrown over a clothes line—dangerous things to come in contact with, especially when you're behind a fast horse. What say you, Joe?

Our young friend, Ed. McFadden, has accepted the agency for a brewing company of Lykenstown. If Ed. fails to build up a trade, it will be something wonderful.

The young man, Ennis, who had such a miraculous escape from death at the Cuyler colliery, is able to work again. He fell down the slope a distance of three hundred and fifty yards, and almost perpendicular. His injuries were very slight, as he was able to walk home.

Joseph Dawes, who spent the last year in Mexico, returned home last week.

Our borough schools dispensed with the annual two weeks' vacation during the holidays, as there had been no school during the months of September and October, caused by the delay in erecting the new buildings, it was thought best to keep the schools open.

Mr. Heffner has entered upon his duties as Superintendent of the borough schools. We can safely say that our directors will have no cause to regret the appointment of such an efficient teacher as Mr. Heffner, when the term expires.

Thomas Reese, who is attending school at Williamsport, spent the holidays at home.

John Mohan and Mrs. McGuire, of town, were married in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, last week.

Our friend "Doc" was the recipient of a very handsome present during Christmas week. The box was pretty, but we cannot vouch for the contents. Forty cents expressage, please.

Mr. Ferguson, of the Valley depot, held the lucky number which drew the large doll, on exhibition in Thirwell's window, Ashland.

The collieries operated by the Reading Company are working but half time. The individuals, however are still working on the nine hour system.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For bargains in ranges, stoves and stove repairs of all kinds go to Sharpless' foundry. Dec 28-t4

AFTER CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR at

I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

Will begin the sale of a better muslin than Appleton A. for 8 cents, 7½ by bolt, cash or produce. Also as good a bleached muslin as Hill for 10 cents cut, 9c by the bolt.

3000 yards of different grades of muslins just opened.

Cleaning up sale at less than cost—many pieces of dress goods, flannels, callcoes, cretonnes, &c., &c. Call early and get the first bargain. White stone tea sets, 46 pieces, $3.00.

W. J. Correll & Co. keep always on hand a large assortment of furniture to select from. Any special orders filled on short notice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HUNDREDS WRITE they owe their lives and present good health to Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. Sold by J. H. Kinports, druggist.

☞The voice of the people. No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DR. MOTT ON SPEER'S PORT WINE.

The celebrated Dr. Mott, of New York, speaks wonders for Mr. Speer's effort to raise the Oporto or the Port Wine Grape, in New Jersey. The Doctor has spent years in Portugal and the wine districts of France, and knows what he is talking about.

62 Madison Avenue, New York.

Mr. Alfred Speer.—Dear Sir: The visit I made to your vineyards, wine-presses and vaults at Passaic, N. J., satisfied me that the wines produced by you are pure, and the very best that can be offered to the public for medicinal uses.

I have recommended your Port Wine and Burgundy; more particularly in my practice, I am satisfied with marked benefit to my patients.

There can be no better proof as to the Wine being made of the finest Oporto Grape, than a visit like I made to your acres of land covered with the vine bearing the fruit.

I remain respectfully yours,
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.
Prof. of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, &c.

A DUTY I OWE.

Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 21, 1882.

John H. Phelps, Scranton, Pa., Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to inform you how much good you have done me through your Rheumatic Elixir. I have been a very bad sufferer with Inflammatory Rheumatism for over two years, half of the time not able to walk without crutches or canes. I have used three bottles of your Rheumatic Elixir. I pronounce myself entirely cured of rheumatism when all other remedies and treatment failed to give relief. And I am in better health now than I have been for years. I hope your circulars with their wonderful testimonials, will reach every sufferer with that terrible disease, rheumatism, and may encourage them to give the Rheumatic Elixir a thorough trial. I can recommend the Rheumatic Elixir with great confidence.

I am respectfully yours,
J. H. Arnold.

THE TRAVELING SALESMAN

Is an irresistible fellow, brim full of stories, jokes, courage, self-assurance and grit. He is very taking withal. *Burdock Blood Bitters* are a very taking medicine; they take everywhere, and are sold everywhere.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is recommended by physicians of the greatest eminence on both sides of the Atlantic, as the most reliable remedy for colds and coughs, and all pulmonary disorders. It affords prompt relief in every case. No family should ever be without it.

ERUPTIONS, SORES, PIMPLES, RHEUMATISM are but indicators of impure blood. Acker's Blood Elixir is the remedy. For sale by J. H. Kinports, druggist.

Fairfield, Iowa.—Dr. J. L. Myers says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best preparation I have ever known in my thirty years of practice.

BE CAREFUL OF THE BABIES.

If your children are threatened with croup or any throat difficulty, apply a few drops of *Thomas' Eclectric Oil*. It is the nicest medicine for the little ones that we know of.

How many hard working ministers and lawyers sit at their desks and in their studies, who are suffering from over-work or indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness and irritability, who might by the use of Rheumatic Syrup regulate their dyspepsia, sleep soundly and thus rest their nerves and be the better fitted for their daily labors. Try it and you will be convinced of its merits.

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg.
sept 22-1y

"MY GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK,"

Was once a very popular song, but like many other sentimental tunes it doesn't wear well. *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will wear;* it will wear away all aches, sprains, and pains, and repay its purchaser a hundred fold.

Rheumatism, disordered blood, general debility, and many chronic diseases pronounced incurable, are often cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, &c., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the Piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Basanko's Pile Remedy, which costs you but 50 cents and is sold by C. A. Kleim. July 13-eow

Joplin, Mo.—Dr. J. B. Morgan says: "I find that Brown's Iron Bitters gives entire satisfaction to all who use it.

"THE BOSS."

Bethlehem, Pa., July 3, 1882.

Mr. John H. Phelps. Dear sir—Please send me three dozen Phelp's Rheumatic Elixir soon as possible. I have sold all I had. Mr. D. J. Godshalk, editor "Daily Times," Bethlemen, is taking it. He says I could tell my customers it is the "boss" medicine for rheumatism. Yours, etc.,

E. T. Meyers, Druggist.

CURED OF SPASMS.

"I am well and happy again," says our fair correspondent, Miss Jennie P. Warren, 740 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., "your *Samaritan Nervine* has cured me of spasms."

EVERY PROMISE backed by a guarantee. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will give immediate relief. Price 25 & 50 cts. Sold by J. H. Kinports, druggist.

WANT OF FAITH.

If C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung Affections, that he gives a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.

July 13-eow

TIME IS MONEY.

Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate cases after hundreds of dollars have been paid to physicians without obtaining relief. It cures Constipation, Piles, Biliousness and all kindred disorders. Keep it by you.

TO REPAIR DAMAGES.

Dear lady, there is probably no use telling you that fashionable life in a great city is a rough one on your beauty. Late hours, loss of sleep and mental excitement will leave you by and by shorn of those beautiful tresses which drew lovers around you in other years. Artificial substitutes can never pass for those rich and glossy locks. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop your hair from falling out, restore its natural color and softness, and prove cleansing and beneficial to the scalp.

Editor James P. Barr, of the Pittsburg "Post," says: "I have known Editor Rauch, of the 'Carbon County (Pa.) Democrat,' to be a fearful sufferer from Rheumatism for years, and have met him in person since he was cured with Phelps' Rheumatic Elixir."

We do think the Phelps Rheumatic Elixir is the most valuable proprietary medicine ever compounded, and we are confident that this will be the testimony of hundreds of thousands more in the near future.—E. H. Rauch, editor "Carbon County (Pa.) Democrat." For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.07
Rye "	.70
Corn, "	.65
Oats " "	.40
Flour per barrel	5.50
Cloverseed	
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.35
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	14
Sides & Shoulders	11
Chickens	9
Turkeys	.10
Lard per pound	.11
Hay per ton	11.00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flower per 100	4.00

Window Gardening.

In preparing a window to hold plants, if the room is so arranged that it can be well aired by another window or another door, be sure to stop up every crevice in the casings, so that cold air cannot chill the plants. Black cotton wadding is an excellent thing to press into the sides of the windows of old houses which have not been made air-tight. Pull it off or cut it in small strips, and tuck it in with a broad bladed case-knife. Put it, also, between the upper and lower sashes, and at the top and bottom of the window. Then cut some thin oil-cloth, such as is used for tables, into pieces that will fit the lower shelf of the window. If it is too narrow, have a board covered with oil-cloth fitted into it by a carpenter; also, one at the middle of the window; or purchase a black walnut shelf, and attach it to the sides of the casement across the middle and at the bottom. Thus prepared you can winter from thirty-five to forty-five plants at one window and do away with a plant-stand entirely, while the plants will thrive very much better for being so near to the glass, and having the benefit of all the sunshine.

A broad shelf can be fastened into the lower part of the window with a support on a hinge to fasten it into the mop-board, and a long strip of oil-cloth can be laid underneath it, to protect the carpet from drippings of water. Plants require as much fresh air as [illegible], and they never can thrive in close, furnace, or stove-heated apartments, unless they are thoroughly aired every morning after the chilliness of the air is somewhat lessened. Yet, care must be taken not to let the cold draft strike fully upon them. An upper sash dropped on the same side of the room as the window garden will give them a change of temperature.

An excellent sprinkler has been invented for house plants, but a little dust-broom dipped into a pail of warm water will also improvise a summer shower. By all means place a saucer under each pot of flowers. It is as needful for the plant as is the saucer to your coffe cup. And when the air is very icy on a winter's morning, a small quantity of boiling hot water poured into the saucers will be as refreshing to the plants as your beverage of coffee or tea is to yourself. But do not keep the saucers filled with water all the time; if any remains in them for more than an hour after watering, it should be poured out. Always give water to plants which is quite warm to the hand, cold water being very depressing to plant growth in winter while warm water is as reviving to them.—*American Garden.*

Growing Broom Corn.

THE WAY TO PREPARE THE GROUND.

While there is considerable quantities of broom corn sown in certain sections, and we may say most generally on small farms, there is undoubtedly room for a great deal more on farms large and small, In the northwestern parts of the state, in portions of New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Ohio, the increase in this crop of late years has been quite considerable, and it will no doubt go on increasing and prove a profitable branch of farming. In winter, when out door work is impossible, and there is but little indoor work to do for the ordinary hands employed, it is a common practice for our farmers to manufacture their own brooms, and with very little experience they can make as good brooms as any to be purchased in the market, and generally much stronger. The handles are still easier to prepare, there being cheap machines by which they can be rapidly made at a little cost and labor, and, as we may say, at times when there is little else to do. On many farms make the brooms and most generally the profits of the crop go to them as pocket money. This is a very good way to encourage the boys to work and lay up a little store for the future, when it may come as a helper very opportunely. On many farms where broom corn is raised, it is done with a view to selling the brush and the seed, the former going to the regular broom makers and the latter feed to fowls, etc., but this is in the way of a regular branch of farming.

In cultivating broom corn, the ground is prepared as for corn, and the planting is done immediately after the latter is through with. Broom corn is sown in hills and drills, as may be desired, but mostly in drills, The rows should be about three and a half feet apart; and when in drills the plants stand about a foot apart and in the rows two feet. Three stalks to a hill are sufficient, and, when more, should be reduced to this number, after sprouting a couple of inches The seed should not be covered quite as much as Indian corn. The ground cannot be kept too clear of weeds, and the ground should be well harrowed. The cultivation in all respects is about the same as other corn. When the heads are in full bloom, or a little before, the crop should be harvested, the beginning of which is the breaking over of the brush, which breaking should take place in the stalk about one foot from the brush. The cutting off and gathering the heads should take place when the seed is pretty well ripened. They should be cut off with a sharp knife just above the upper joint. A wagon cart should be at hand to carry away the heads at once, and not allow them to touch the ground. Lay the heads in the vehicle as they are cut off, and all one way, and haul to a dry shed where shelves should be arranged about eighteen inches apart. Some growers place the heads in dry stacks, to remain until the seed is pretty hard, when the seed is separated by an ordinary threshing machine. The motion of the machine should be reversed, bunches should be held to the cylinder, turning them back and forth until the seed is all removed. It takes from three to four quarts of seed per acre, which ought to yield from seven to ten hundred pounds of brush and from 30 to 40 pounds of seed.

We broach this subject now in order that where the crop is already on the farm, the seed may be selected in time and the patch of ground selected.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The immortal 306 continue to turn up in new and sensational positions. The latest exploit is by a Tennessee man, S. O. Brandon by name, who has just been arrested in Nashville, charged with the theft of two horses, four mules and two wagons from a farmer in a neighboring county. This is a new kind of [illegible] even for this order of [illegible], in that it attacks private property, their efforts being generally directed to such portions of the surplus as have taken the form of government property.

Oscar Wilde, has received many thanks from Mary Anderson for writing a play for her. They reach him in this shape: "Declined with many thanks."

Protecting Manures.

There is some difference of opinion as to protecting manures against rain, wind and the exhausting effects of the sun. Doubtless all these have an injurious influence upon the manure heap, and it is certainly true that without any moisture at all from rain, it will not be improved. However this may be, we are very certain that unlimited exposure to the weather will prove highly injurious to the quality of the manure. A leading farmer told us sometime ago that he regarded the complete exposure of the manure heap through the winter and until it can be used in the spring, to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth two of the exposed. This seems almost incredible, but it may not be far from the truth.

There is no question that a subject which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure, and causes him to give so much attention to it, possesses great merit. His straw is not to be sold because it is to be converted into manure. Stock is fed through the winter for the express purpose of accumulating manure. Articles that scarcely pay to send to the city are nevertheless hauled there in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure gathered is frequently all the season exposed to the sun, wind and rain until it is greatly diminished in value—one-half according to the opinion of our agricultural informant. The trouble is, that few really believe that exposed manure undergoes this serious loss. Hence in arranging farm buildings—and we know how many that are so arranged—it will pay well to look almost as much to the preservation of the manure as of the hay or grass; and those whose buildings have no provision for this purpose, cannot spend twenty-five or fifty dollars better than in putting up a shed under which the manure heap may be protected against these adverse influences.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Why Plain Girls Marry.

A worldly-wise woman was asked on one occasion why plain girls often get married sooner than handsome ones; to which she replied, that it was owing mainly to the tact of the plain girls, and the vanity and want of tact on the part of men. "How do you make that out?" asked a gentleman. "In this way," answered the lady. "The plain girls flatter the men, and so please their vanity; while the handsome ones wait to be flattered by the men, who find the task irksome after a while." The majority of men love to talk about themselves. You remember the story told of another society woman? "When I want a man to prolong his call," she said, "I talk to him of *him*self; when I wish him to go I talk of *my*self. The plan never fails." There are some men, however, who sacrifice personal egotism in order to conquer women. Here is a case in point. When Sheridan first met his second wife, who was then a Miss Ogle, years of dissipation had sadly disfigured his once handsome features, and only his brilliant eyes were left to redeem a nose and cheek too purple in hue for beauty. "What a fright!" exclaimed Miss Ogle, loud enough for him to hear. Instead of being annoyed by the remark, Sheridan at once engaged her in conversation, put forth all his powers of facination, and resolved to make her not only reverse her opinion, but actually fall in love with him. At their second meeting, she thought him ugly, but certainly facinating. A week or two afterward, he had so far succeeded in his design that she declared that she could not live without him. Her father refused his consent unless Sheridan could settle fifteen thousand pounds upon her; and, in his usual miraculous way, he found the money.

Not all Gone.

General Longstreet, of the Confederate army, tells this story:

"In the battle of Chicamauga where I aided in the defeat of Rosencrans, General Benning, one of the bravest of the Southern Generals, came charging up to me in great agitation. He was on an artillery horse. His hat was gone and he was much disordered.

"General,' said he, my brigade is utterly destroyed.'

" 'Is that so?' I asked quietly.

" 'Yes, sir; gone all to pieces.'

" 'Utterly destroyed, you say.'

"His heart was nearly breaking. I approached him and said quietly:

" 'Don't you think you could find one man, General?'

" 'One man said he in astonishment. 'I suppose I could. What do you want with him?'

" 'Go and get him,' I said. laying my hand quietly on his arm, 'and bring him here. Then you and I and he will charge together. This is sacred, General, and we may as well die here as anywhere.'

"He looked curiously for a moment, then laughed, and then galloped off in a flash, and shortly after was leading a new command gathered somewhere, and went into the fight again."

Better Mothers.

The great demand of the age, is better educated females—educated in all respects, their whole capabilities brought into activity, since the health, vigor, mental and moral power of the next generation at least will depend on their condition more than all other influences combined—"each after its kind." The sickly mother will rear a sickly child, though that feebleness may not at first be manifest. The peevish mother—so during the most important period of her early life—will produce peevishness in her offspring. The groveling, low, sensual, intemperate, and vicious becomes just to that extent the mother of such children, as the future will demonstrate. If these are facts, therefore, it is a matter of vital importance that our girls should be thoroughly educated to become wives and mothers not so much because that is the highest position, as because the woman wishes to be a wife and mother from the very aspirations of her nature. If she is to become a mother of the race, it is her right and the duty which society owes her, to have every possible facility to become the highest type of such a mother—healthy and wise.

Astrologists say that Mary Anderson's beauty is due to the fact that Jupiter, Venus and the earth were in conjunction at her birth. An opinion very generally prevails that these planets had retired from the conjunction business when General Butler and Dr. Mary Walker were born.

If your wife faints, do not spoil her dress by dashing a pitcher of water over her. Loudly kiss the back of your hand. She will immediately revive and want to know whom you were kissing. Do not tell, and she will not faint any more.

A Bloodcurdling Story.

HOW RUSSIA TREATS THE NIHILIST PRISONERS—AN APPEAL TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

The Paris correspondent to the London *Times* forwarded a second letter, which was written in blood by a Nihilist confined in the Traubetskoi bastian, at St. Petersburg. It describes the harrowing treatment received by the prisoners, and says their food is often mouldy and sometimes putrid; that dysentery and scurvy are prevalent, and that the doctor is afraid to touch the patients. Few medicines are prescribed, and when ordered they are generally countermanded. The prisoners rot away and inhale the odors of dead bodies before life is extinct. The number who go mad in consequence of their sufferings is daily increasing. Madmen are strapped down and whipped with the knot by the keepers. Fierce yells resound throughout the night. Many prisoners have committed suicide. It is said that one woman was assaulted and then poisoned, but no inquiries into the affair were instituted by the authorities. Rats are the worst enemies of the prisoners. A woman with a babe was obliged to be constantly on the watch and to fight night and day to prevent the rats from devouring the child. The use of combs and soap is forbidden, and the prisoners, especially the women, whose hair is allowed to grow, are literally devoured by lice. The jailors are only kind to those having money. Prisoners who refuse to reply to questions are tortured, and cases of violation of women are frequent. The writer especially appeals to the civilized world in behalf of the women in the prison, whose situation is far worse than that of the men. The *Times* says these allegations demand serious investigation.

The Three Mr. E. D. Jones.

There are three gentlemen engaged in the pursuit of wealth on Wall street who each glory in the singular and ununusual appellation of Jones. One is E. D. Jones, who is a well-to-do gentleman, another is E. D. Jones, a poor man, and the third is E. D. Jones, a rich man. Their offices are all in adjoining buildings and the result is that life is made miserable for them. Jones, the rich man, receives by mail all of the duns, and other unwelcome communications intended for Jones, the poor man, while Jones, the poor man, is afflicted with the receipts; checks and other valuable documents intended for Jones, the rich man. Jones, the well-to-do man, is not in any danger of becoming very wealthy, for it takes all his time running from Jones, the poor man, to Jones, the rich man, inquiring for his mail. This, of course, is very provoking, and it is understood that at the coming session of the Legislature each will make application to have his name changed. It would be singular if each pitched on the name of Brown.

Salt with Nuts.

One time; while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickory nuts were served in the evening, when an English friend called for salt, stating that he knew a case of a woman who was taken violently ill by eating heartily of nuts in the evening. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become too fond of his cups, and he was not in a condition to go. He muttered, "Salt! salt!" of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place, and she was a corpse. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her, and if they would allow him to make an examination he would convince them. On opening the stomach, the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and it immediately dissolved. I have known of a sudden death myself which appears to have been the effect of the same cause. I generally eat salt with nuts, and consider it improved them.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A young man violently in love with a pretty seamstress, being asked what business he was in, sighed deeply and said: "I am developing a sewing machine attachment."

A New York man has asked for a divorce because a mustache is sprouting on his wife's lip. As a rule it makes man mad to have any mustache on his wife's lip but his own.

PEABODY HOTEL.

PHILADELPHIA.

9th St. south of Chestnut, one square south of the New Post Office, one half square from Walnut St. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from 50c to $3.00 per day. Remodelled and newly furnished.

W. Payne, M. D.,
nov 30-1 y Owner & Proprietor.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

G. W. BERTSCH,

THE MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CLOTHING!!

Having very recently opened a new Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Goods Store, in KNORR & WINTERSTEEN'S building, on Main street, where I am prepared to make to order, at short notice, first class suits of clothing—always in the latest styles—and prices reasonable. Fits guaranteed. Having learned how to cut garments to suit customers, and also what kind of material will give satisfaction, I would ask you to please call and examine the

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF GOODS

Ever shown in Columbia county,

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 13-1

[illegible]TER For COLOR and SWEETNESS Use BEAR'S CONCENTRATED Extract of Annatto. Nature's own Color. Brightest and Strongest. [illegible] HAN BARE & CO., No. 555 Market St., PHILADA.
June 1-1y a&s

If and If.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a Mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case."

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bittters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead." [illegible] Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle.

What Struck an Old Soldier.

"It will soon be twenty years since the war closed."

Under the hot sun of August, 1882, the village of Dover, N. J., lay still as the sphinx in Egypt, while Elijah Sharp, of that place, slowly spoke of the past. "Yes," he said, "I was in the army and saw many of the sights of those fearful years. I was finally discharged from disability, resulting from sunstroke. I came home miserable in health and spirits: so enfeebled that I took cold on the slightest exposure. Life seemed worthless to me; I lived only in memory."

"That was sad enough," I said, dividing my last two cigars.

"That's so," responded Mr. Sharp; "but I got over it. Outgrew it? Not exactly. When in that condition I began taking PARKER'S TONIC, and my health commenced to improve right away. I was astonished at it and so was my wife. I piled on the flesh and could eat anything. My ambition blazed up. I could attend to business, and now—excepting that I have to take care about exposing myself to the hot sun—I am as well as I was the day I enlisted. What differences there are in things—guns and bayonets kill; PARKER'S TONIC saves."

This preparation, which has been known as PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, will hereafter be called simply PARKER'S TONIC. As unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior articles under the name of ginger, and as the ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, contain the genuine medicine if the fac-simile signature of Hiscox & Co., is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Dec 21-1y

THE SUN.

NEW YORK 1884.

About sixty million copies of *The Sun* have gone out of our establishment during the past twelve months.

If you were to paste end to end all the columns of all the *Suns* printed and sold last year you would get a continuous strip of interesting information, common sense wisdom, sound doctrine, and sane wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Copernicus in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and then three-quarters of the way back to the moon again.

But the *Sun* is written for the inhabitants of the earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty-seven or twenty-eight times.

If every buyer of a copy of the *Sun* during the past year has spent only one hour over it, and if his wife or his grandfather has spent another hour, this newspaper in 1883 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading, night and day.

It is only by little calculations like these that you can form any idea of the circulation of the most popular of American newspapers, or of its influence on the opinions and actions of American men and women.

The *Sun* is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences, which gets at the facts no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of all the world without waste of words and in the most readable shape which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, and which therefore believes that the Republican party must go, and must go in this coming year of our Lord, 1884.

If you know the *Sun*, you like it already, and you will read it with accustomed diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its history. If you do not yet know the *Sun*, it is high time to get into the sunshine.

Terms to Mail Subscribers.

The several editions of the *Sun* are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows:

DAILY—50 cents a month, $6 a year; with Sunday edition, $7.

SUNDAY—Eight pages. This edition furnishes the current news of the world, special articles of exceptional interest to everybody, and literary reviews of new books of the highest merit. $1 a year.

WEEKLY—$1 a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unequaled value, special market reports, and literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence make the Weekly *Sun* the paper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten with $10 an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Nov. 3-6t THE SUN, N. Y. City.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o.—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

HISTORY Grote's Greece $2.75; Macaulay's England, $1.60; Green's England $1.75; Schiller's Thirty Years' War, 40c.; Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles, 40c.; Carlyle's French Revolution, 80c.; Green, Schiller, Creasy, and Carlyle in one, $1.50; Kenrick's Ancient Egypt, $1; Rollin's Ancient History, $2.75; Gibbon's Rome, $1.70; Hume's England, $3.75; Froissart's Chronicles, $1.25. Catalogue 100,000 volumes free.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,
P. O. Box 1227. 18 Vesey street, New York.
Dec 14-4w d

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass. all Jan 26 '83-1y.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

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GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

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PORTUGAL GRAPE WINE

Also

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion. Excellent for Females, Weakly Persons and the aged.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the dead ripe Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.

It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice.

Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.

Speer's Burgundy.

Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

Speer's (Socialite) Claret.

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry.

Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's P. J. Brandy.

IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivalled in this Country for medicinal purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

AND BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Sep. 28-'83ly.

The · Press

THE FOREMOST REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR, 1884.

Weekly Press, - - - $1.00 a Year.
Daily Press, - - - $6.00 a Year.

The coming year will be notable. Congress, divided between a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, will be busy President-making. The great battle of Protection against Free Trade will agitate the Capitol and the country. The Presidential campaign will be the hardest fought and most exciting political struggle for a quarter of a century. Europe, in the opinion of the best informed, trembles on the eve of a great war.

With such an outlook a live newspaper which prints all the news and tells the whole truth about it is more than ever a necessity. Such a newspaper is THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS. Telegraph wires in its own office place it in instantaneous communication with a corps of over five hundred news gatherers distributed all over the civilized world. The special daily cable service which it shares with the New York *Herald* covers every place of activity in European life. No paper excels it in all the elements which go to make up a broad, full, complete journal.

Besides being a complete newspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special features which put it at the top. The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical ideas that people want to know on the farm and in the garden. The HELPING HAND FOR WOMEN or Home Department, edited by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, is full of information, hints and happy thoughts for every wife, mother and keeper of a household.

A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of JOSEPH D. WEEKS on Wages of Working-men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America. Mr. Weeks, who had charge of this subject for the Census of 1880, has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the only reliable account of the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades-unionism, arbitration, etc.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is full of choice home reading, with puzzles and other matter for the little folks, stories and pastimes for adults and children, fashion notes, recipes, gleanings from current literature, a careful summary of domestic and foreign news, and an earnest discussion of the great questions of the day.

Sample copies mailed free.

NEW TERMS OF THE PRESS:

By mail, postage free in the U. S. and Canada.
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Drafts, Checks and Post-Office Orders may be sent at our risk and should be made payable to the order of

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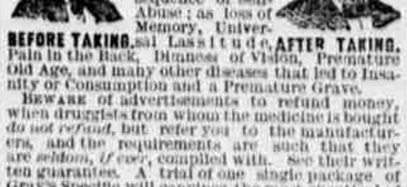
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, TRADE MARK


BEFORE TAKING.
AFTER TAKING.

Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Beware of advertisements to refund money, when druggists from whom the medicine is bought *do not refund*, but refer you to the manufacturers, and the requirements are such that they are *seldom, if ever*, complied with. See their written guarantee. A trial of one single package of Gray's Specific will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Bloomsburg by all druggists.
Nov 9-1y

YOU CANNOT GET WELL AT HOME.

Fairview Electropathic Institute,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A GOOD PLACE FOR THE SICK.

The house is specially fitted up for the comfort of invalids who desire a pleasant and Christian home. Stands on high ground with an abundance of shade. Personal attention given to every patient. Electricity and Galvanism a specialty. Prof. Mills has given many years of study to these branches, and has treated hundreds with success. Send for circular, stating what paper you saw this in.

PROF. HENRY MILLS,
MRS. ALICE FRENCH MILLS,
Binghamton, N. Y.
Lock Box 97.
Sept. 7-'83-ly.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN,
$1.50 A YEAR

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.
Feb. 9th–1yr.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR
THE COLUMBIAN
$1.50 A YEAR.

J. SALTZER,

HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

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Bloomsburg

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Ready and Waiting for You.

The Finest, The Latest, The Most Artistic Styles of

ELEGANT CLOTHING

AND

Big Inducements {GENTS' FURNISHINGS.} Big Display.

OUR RECEIPTS

OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Call and be Convinced that We

Lead in quality, fit and price.

Largest stock & lowest prices can always be found at the

OLD RELIABLE STORE

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WEBER--HARDMAN

PIANOS,

FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.
Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,
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L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.

Invalid's Home.

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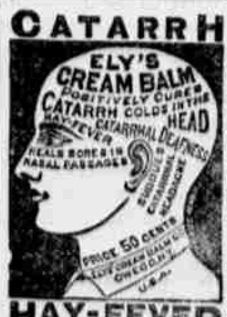
Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.

Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.

P. S.—No charge for first consultation.
apr 27, '83

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

HAY-FEVER.

I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all Hay Fever sufferers, it being, in my opinion, founded upon experience a sure cure. I was afflicted with Hay Fever for 25 years and never before found permanent relief. WEBSTER H. HASKINS, Marshfield, Vt.

Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents a package, by mail or at druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.
aug 10-1y

JAMES REILLY,

Tonsorial Artist,

again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally.
July 16, '80-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

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ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,

Cemetery Lots

and

Public Grounds.

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The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

May 4-tf

B. F. SHARPLESS' FOUNDRY

Near L & B Depot, Bloomsburg Pa.

Manufacturer of First class ranges in different styles, cook stoves, parlor stoves and stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches &c. Large stock of tinware and stove repairs, such as grates, fire brick, lids, centres &c.

CALL AND SECURE BARGAINS.
Oct 26 tf

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 19th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.35 a. m., Lock Haven Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington 6.55 p. m., through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.4 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coach through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 3 05 a. m.; New York, 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Renovo to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore, 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

6.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday) for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs only to Renovo.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls (daily except Sundays) with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.25 p. m. Fast line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m. with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 6.15 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY. (Daily except Sunday.)

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.09 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.0[illegible] p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Nov. 5, 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.45 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11.45 a. m. 6.13 and 10.50 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6.38 11.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.
For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9.00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7.45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11.55 a. m., Pottsville, 12.30 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.35 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6.20 11.05 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9.45 a. m, 4.05 p. m. and 6.00 p. m.
Leave Sunbury 4.24 p. m.
" Lewisburg 4.45 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

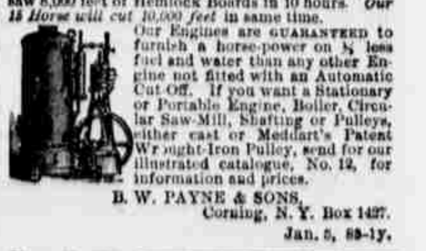
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scranton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bellevue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylorville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lackawanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Pittston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Maltby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bennett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Plymouth June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Avondale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nanticoke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hunlock's Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shickshinny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hick's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beach Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Berwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Briar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Willow Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lime Ridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Espy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bloomsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rupert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Catawissa Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Danville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chulasky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cameron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Northumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1883

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Boards in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight-foot lengths.



Our 10 Horse we Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock Boards in 10 hours. Our 12 Horse will cut 10,000 feet in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ⅕ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw-Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Medart's Patent Wrought-Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated catalogue, No. 12, for information and prices.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Corning, N. Y. Box 1427.
Jan. 5, '83-1y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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CONSUMPTION.

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